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JAPANESE ARMY UNITS ROUT FLEEING BRITISH REMNANTS ON NORTHERN BURMA FRONT

Where British Are Being Crushed

Japanese Army Forces operating in the steep and mountainous district on the Indo-Burmese border have successfully crushed the main British army forces numbering about 20,000 and are now conducting mop-up operations. Strategic points on the Burma front, including Katha, the latest enemy base to fall to the might of the Imperial Forces, are given in the above map.

Chungking Forces at Katha Also Pounded Severely

CONTINUE BIG PUSH

Burmese Extend Cooperation to Nippon Troops—Young Pilot Saved

EXCITING INCIDENT TOLD

Domei

LISBON, May 18.—Squadrons of the Imperial Japanese Air Force again raided Port Moresby in New Guinea, yesterday, according to an announcement issued by the Headquarters of the Allied forces in Australia, as reported in a Reuters dispatch from Melbourne. Airfields and ships were heavily bombed and machine-gunned by the Japanese, the announcement stated.

Domei

BURMA FRONT, May 17.—Japanese Forces on Saturday routed 300 British remnants at Kalewa, in northern Burma, with 200 enemy dead left behind, it was revealed here today.

Meanwhile, other Japanese troops on the same day effectively attacked Chungking forces around Katha, northeast of Kalewa. The enemy left behind 200 bodies.

In the sector between Mandalay and Lashio, Japanese Units routed approximately 300 Chungking troops, it was said.

Corporal Takizawa Saved

The touching story of how an aged Burmese, headman of an out-of-the way village saved the life of a youthful pilot of the Imperial Army Air Corps, is told in a dispatch to the Yomiuri from the war front in Burma.

The pilot, Corporal Takizawa, of Tokyo, attached to the Sugiura air unit, made a forced landing in a desolate part of Burma.

He was promptly attacked by two enemy troops. He shot one of them down and disabled the other, and then made his way to the nearest village.

The headman happened to be extremely friendly to Japan. Moreover, he was a very brave man. He took the youthful airman to his house and then hid him in a barn.

Chinese troops soon arrived and demanded that the headman produce the Japanese who, they insisted was in hiding in his house.

They threatened and intimidated, but the kind, stout-hearted village headman was adamant.

When the Chinese went away, he put the youthful airman on an ox-cart and the two started for where the Japanese were operating.

Meet Rescue Party

On the way, they were met by a party of Japanese troops which had been sent in search of the Army pilot.

. . . Corporal Takizawa was returning to his base on the afternoon of May 14, after he had done his duty of patroling over Lashio.

Suddenly he had trouble with his motor.

He made a forced landing in jungle land. In the descent, the machine was caught in tall shrubs and the next moment it was broken into two.

The corporal was thrown out of his seat as his machine crashed, and stunned.

The night was drawing on, when he regained consciousness and found himself in a thicket. Near him was the wreckage of his machine.

As he was trying to recollect what had happened, he was attacked by two Chinese soldiers. His revolver spat flame. One of his attackers dropped dead and the next moment he had disabled the other.

He crawled out of the thicket and was trying to find his bearings when he saw a number of Chinese troops approaching. Fully aware that he was outnumbered, he hid in a nearby thicket. He had half made up his mind to put an end to his life when he remembered that he had still to report to his superiors.

Hungry and Thirsty

He trudged his way through the jungle, hungry and thirsty.

On the morning of May 15 he reached a village, 160 kilometers from Mandalay. All was quiet, i.e.

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U.S. ARMY AND NAVY ADMIT BIG DEFEATS IN PACIFIC REGIONS

Issue Statement Outlining Reverses Since Start of Greater East Asia War

ALL ATTEMPTS FAIL

Allied Forces no Match Against Superior Japanese Troops And Fleet

Domei

LISBON, May 17.—In a joint statement the United States army and navy yesterday made clear all circumstances leading up to the defeat of the United States troops in the Philippines and development in the war situation there since the outbreak of the war.

In view of the Japanese attacks on Pearl Harbor, the United States army and navy have made efforts to strengthen the defense of the Philippines, which had been considerably strengthened by reinforcements of air, sea and land forces and tank corps.

Moreover, a certain number of cruisers, submarines, destroyers and other auxiliary vessels were dispatched there.

Suffers Fatal Blow

However, the combined fleet of the Allies was dealt a fatal blow as the result of sinking of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse in the Pacific.

The Japanese troops, under the cover of a powerful fleet, landed on the southern and northern sectors of Luzon Island. After occupying all airfields there, Japanese troops landed on the northwestern parts of Manila, in the face of desperate resistance of the United States troops and submarines.

In order to check Japanese advance, two-thirds of the United States Asiatic Fleet were employed.

Despite this, the Japanese Forces succeeded in repulsing the coastal defense forces of the United States. Thereupon, the United States troops have chosen Bataan Peninsula as the base for protracted resistance against the Japanese.

The United States having lost its air bases sent its army planes to Australia and navy planes to the East Indies from the Philippines. They assisted the United States defense forces in the Philippines, from their new bases in Australia and the East Indies.

The main forces of the United States fleet participated in the Java Sea battle. Meanwhile, General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Allied Forces in the Western Pacific, made every effort in defending Bataan Peninsula against the Japanese attacks for about three months but the peninsula finally collapsed owing to the superior power of the Japanese offensive forces.

Food Shortage Acute

Moreover, shortage of foodstuffs and arms in the Philippines was so acute following the blockade by the Japanese Fleet off Luzion Island that he could not but order his men to economize foodstuffs and bullets.

The Filipino and United States troops having been tired out, not only physically but also mentally, lost fighting strength before the Japanese troops. Following the fall of Luzon a small portion of the defense forces fled into Corregidor Island.

Corregidor Island was exposed to air raids and bombardments by the Japanese Forces from Bataan Peninsula. The United States troops tried strong resistance with a firm determination, but the situation turned in favor of Japan owing to shortage of foodstuffs and arms. After a fierce engagement for a few hours following the Japanese landing, the United States troops surrendered to the Japanese.

Immediately following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor the United States transports were sent to the Philippines, with supplies to reinforce the defense facilities of the islands, but the ships later altered their course and proceeded to Australia. The materials carried by these transports constituted the main part of the equipment of the American forces in Australia.

In conclusion, the statement confirmed the fall of Wake and Guam Islands into Japanese hands.

EGYPT TO REMAIN ALOOF

Will Not Join War on Britain's Side, Says Premier

Special

ANKARA, May 7.—Under no circumstances Egypt will join the war actively on England's side, declared Egyptian Premier Nahas Pasha in the course of Wednesday's sitting of Parliament, when speaking on the country's foreign policy.

At the same time, the Premier stressed his determination to suppress any movement aiming at restriction or hampering the freedom of movement conceded to England by the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty.

Retreating Anglo-Chungking Troops Pounded

From this strategic position, an artillery battery of the Imperial Forces is seen pounding the Anglo-Chungking troops which, now that their defense lines have been smashed, are running helter-skelter for shelter in their mad retreat. This photo comes from the Burma front. (Censored by War Ministry).

GOTO CHIEF DIRECTOR OF THRONE AID BODY

Succeeds Yokoyama in Move Related to Enlargement Of Organ's Functions

WAS HOME CHIEF BEFORE

Joined Imperial Rule Assistance Association in 1940 When It Was Established

Fumio Goto, President of the Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and former Home Minister, Monday was appointed its Director-General relieving Sukenari Yokoyama.

His appointment is connected with the reorganization of the Rule Aid body as central organization of the national movement, which was decided at the Cabinet meeting on May 15. It has already been announced that several important national service federations have been placed under the control of the Association.

The assumption of this important post by Mr. Goto is related to the enlargement and reform of the Association's function.

Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Vice-President of the Association, Mr. Goto and Mr. Yokoyama saw Premier Hideki Tojo, who is President of the Association, at the Premier's official residence on the same day.

Mr. Goto who has taken up the central post of the Association is 59 years old. After his graduation from Tokyo Imperial University he joined the Home Ministry and was connected with it for many years. During the intervening period he was appointed Police Chief of Aomori Prefecture, Chief of the Police Affairs Bureau of the Ministry and other high posts.

Later, Mr. Goto was transferred to the Taiwan Government-General as Vice-Governor-General under Governor-General Takio Izawa.

It was in 1930 that he was appointed a member of the House of Peers on Imperial nomination.

When the Saito Cabinet was inducted in 1932, Mr. Goto was ap-

(Continued on Page 2)

General Abe Made Upper House Member By Imperial Choice

General Nobuyuki Abe, former Premier and newly-recommended President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, a new national political force, was recommended by the Cabinet meeting Monday to the Throne for a member of the House of Peers on Imperial nomination. After going through necessary procedures for the Imperial nomination, his appointment was formally announced on the same day.

SPORTS FINDING FAVOR IN FRANCE ONCE AGAIN

Commissar-General Pascot Outlines Plans; Stresses Amateurism

Special

PARIS, May 17.—More thorough athletic training of all French schoolmasters was one of the main demands raised by Colonel Pascot, French Commissar-General for Sports, in a speech at his hometown of Perpignan today.

The number of hours devoted to gymnastics in schools, he said, would be again increased to nine per week, as it was the case before November 25, 1940, compared to the present two hours or so.

The food shortage, he addd, did not justify such a cut in gymnastics.

Colonel Pascot promised to support athletic clubs. Contests were necessary, but they must be carried out decently and without brutality. Severe measures would be taken against everything that was contrary to the spirit of sportsmanship.

In national sports, only amateurs would be admitted, but in international sports events, professionalism would be tolerated, as in football and bicycle racing.

Canada to Salvage Ships

Special

LISBON, May 17.—The shortage of shipping in Canada has become so great that the Canadian Government has decided to salvage five merchantmen which foundered in Lake Huron in 1913, according to an Ottawa report. The salvage work will start in the near future, it was stated.

Buddhists Meet in Mandalay

Domei

MANDALAY, May 17.—A Buddhist conference was held here yesterday between Japanese and Burmese Buddhists under the auspices of the Japanese pacification corps here. Among those present at the conference were many influential Burmese officials, it was said.

Sato Sees Vishinsky

Domei

KUIBISHEV, May 17.—Naotake Sato, Japanese Ambassador to Moscow, at 1 p.m. today conferred with Andrey Y. Vishinsky, Deputy Foreign Commissar.

GERMANS CONTINUE TO WIN SUCCESSES ON ALL WAR FRONTS

Light Bombers Sink Large-Sized British Warship South of England

CHASING BEATEN SOVIETS

Destroy 28 Planes and Cause Conflagrations and Explosions at Tamanskaja

Domei

BERLIN, May 17.—German light bombers sank a large-sized British warship and inflicted heavy damage to a gunboat and a freighter in their air raids on the southern coast of England, the German High Command announced today.

In the Kerch sector, remnants of the beaten Soviet forces were driven to a very narrow strip on the eastern tip of the peninsula and were dealt heavy losses by German air attacks, the communique said.

German air forces bombed and caused conflagrations and violent explosions at Tamanskaja and destroyed 28 Soviet planes in an air battle without any loss on the part of German forces, the announcement said.

In the Kharkov sector, Soviet tanks destroyed so far increased to 240, while in the northern sectors important railway communications at Moscow and east of Lake Ilmen were attacked by the Luftwaffe with devastating effects, the announcement said.

Kharkov Battle Described

Domei

KUIBISHEV, May 16.—While all the Soviet papers and radios are reporting the fierce fighting in the Kharkov sector, the Red Star yesterday carried the report of the battle in the same area to the following effect:

A large-scale tank battle has taken place between German and the Soviet forces in a sector of the Kharkov front. The Soviet tank units took the initiative and drove wedge into the German defense line after crossing a river.

However, German tank units, though temporarily retreated, immediately assumed counter-offensive in cooperation with air forces, leading to a large-scale dogged fighting of tanks.

Meantime, the Soviet air forces also participated in the battle to support their land troops. The German line in the vicinity of Kharkov is a strong one with the depth of 48 kilometers.

Axis Diplomats in Lisbon

Domei

LISBON, May 17.—Members of the Axis diplomatic staffs in the United States, arrived here yesterday aboard the 11,055-ton Swedish steamer Drottningholm, it was reported today. The 923 passengers, included German, Italian, Hungarian and Rumanian members of their respective embassies and legations in Washington, it was said.

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

GASOLINE SHORTAGE HITS MELBOURNE

LISBON, May 18.—Melbourne wants more gasoline so that extra trucks and trailers could bring in fire wood from outlying districts. It has been fairly cold in the city during the last week, but they are finding it extremely difficult to obtain the necessary fuel.

EGOISM HAMPERS AUSTRALIAN WAR EFFORTS

LISBON, May 18.—Pointing out that a large number of Australians have the idea of doing as little as they possibly could and making only such sacrifices as are forced upon them, a leading member of the Federal Opposition stressed in Sydney today that the people should show more willingness in cooperating with the Government for the prosecution of war.

DIFFICULTIES AHEAD, WARNS DRAKEFORD

LISBON, May 18.—Though he said that the Allied airmen are preparing for the zero hour, A. S. Drakeford, Australian Minister for Air, again warned the people that a long and difficult struggle was ahead.

CONTROVERSY SEEN OVER TASMANIAN TAX PROBLEM

STOCKHOLM, May 18.—In order to ask for more compensation under the uniform tax scheme, the Premier and the Treasurer of Tasmania are going to Canberra to put their case before the Federal Government. The Australian Commonwealth has offered Tasmania £823,000 for its loss in income tax but the latter is asking for £1,050,000.

BRITAIN FACES SERIOUS LABOR PROBLEM

LISBON, Mey 18.—Twenty-five per cent of the principal factories in Britain will have to close down in the new few days due to lack of labor and difficulty in transportation means, it is reported here today.

IRANIANS PRO-AXIS, ICHIKAWA REVEALS

Wonder Why Japan Doesn't Send Paratroops There, Minister Recounts

TELLS OF BRITISH RADIO

Gained Impression Britain on Point of Collapse From Starvation

The people of Iran are overwhelmingly pro-Axis and pro-Japanese, and many of them are wondering why Japan does not send to Iran paratroops who would defeat the British in the country on short order.

Such was the comment made Monday by Hikotaro Ichikawa, Minister to Iran, as he arrived in Kobe, according to Domei.

Mr. Ichikawa returned by way of Siberia.

Mr. Ichikawa also told the press that British broadcasts heard in Iran strongly indicated that Britain is on the point of collapse from starvation, Domei said.

"Iran is a country of high elevation," Mr. Ichikawa said. "Thus, radio broadcasts from 11 countries can be heard as clearly as though coming from adjacent places.

"While I was in Iran, my interest was aroused by British broadcasts which were so audible that it looked as if I were in England.

Got Picture of Britain

"The British broadcasts seemed to enable me to picture in my mind the condition of Britain in wartime. One of them was by the British Minister of Supplies. The official told his radio audience to the effect: 'Prices of sugar and meat are going up steeply. Already these goods are not available to the people as a whole. There is a possibility that in the very near future we may be reduced to a vegetable diet. I want the people to put up with all inconveniences.'

"The broadcast of Prime Minister Winston Churchill announcing the fall of Singapore was pathetic.

"It was in sharp contrast with broadcasts by Japanese in Singapore after it was captured by the Imperial Forces. The people of Iran were immensely delighted to hear these broadcasts from Singapore by its captors.

"At one time the British radio announced that the iron railing of Buckingham Palace and the rubber balls of children throughout the country were to be pressed into service. At another time, it criticized the action of Alduous Huxley, the writer, in going to America seeking safety.

Without Sweets

"J. B. Bristol, writer, went on the air complaining that he and his fellow countrymen had been without sweets for a year.

"The conclusion I arrived at after these broadcasts was that another thrust would bring Britain to its knees.

"The troops who are defending Iran are mostly Indian. Their morale was extremely low. How could it be otherwise, when they are almost daily treated to such dis-

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12 BURMESE CHIEFS SAVED BY JAPANESE

Had Run Away From British To Escape Fate of Being Sent to India

IN HIDING FOR 10 DAYS

Rescued Persons Include Present and Former Cabinet Ministers

Domei

RANGOON, May 17.—Twelve Burmese leaders, including Cabinet Ministers, who had been hiding near Mandalay to escape the fate of being taken to India by the British, now are under the protection of the Japanese Army Forces occupying the area, it was revealed today.

The rescued men include, Home Minister Uaya; Education Minister Bayin; Mr. Unonagyee, a member of the National Defense Council; Mr. Uphenmong, president of the Lawyers' Association; Mr. Ubape, former Agriculture and Forestry Minister: Dr. Bayin, former Education Minister; Mr. Mounggyi, a member of the Senate; Justice Minister Sawpetha; Minister of Welfare and Communications Utharrawaddymaungmaung; Labor Minister Vbaon; Agriculture and Forestry Minister Vein and Commerce and Industry Minister Vbathan.

The British authorities in Burma on February 20 transferred these Burmese leaders to Maymyo in northern Burma, from Rangoon.

On April 20, when the capture of Mandalay by the Japanese Forces was imminent, the British requested them to evacuate to India to organize a refugee Government there.

The Burmese leaders, however, refused and remained in their hideouts near Mandalay until May 1, when the Japanese Forces occupied the city.

STRIKES ON INCREASE IN BRITISH FACTORIES

Munition and Armament Works' Suffer Most—More Pay Is Demand

Special

LISBON, May 16.—The number of strikes in British munitions and armament factories have noticeably increased, according to a London dispatch.

In some munitions works in the Midlands where hundreds of workmen are already on strike because they are dissatisfied with the regulation of the working hours, workers of other departments have also laid down their tools.

Three thousand miners of the Gresford and Harford coal mines have gone on strike demanding an increase of wages.

In the county of Durham where some of the miners have been on strike for a long time as a result of wage disputes, a sympathy strike for a long time as a result of wage disputes, a sympathy strike has been declared by the other miners.

Five hundred dockers in a port on the eastern coast have also ceased work, the report adds.

COLONEL OHIRA GLAD ASSIGNED TO FRONT

Ex-Army Spokesman Stresses Importance of Operations Against Chinese Reds

SPEAKS ON PROPAGANDA

Avers World Now Turning To Japanese Announcements for Truth

Colonel Hideo Ohira, former chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters who has been transferred to an important post in the Central Hopei sector, declared to an Asahi reporter that he is only too glad to serve the country on the front line.

A large-scale operation is now under way in North China, the former Press Section chief said, adding that the Chinese Communists are worthy opponents. With the progress of the War of Greater East Asia, he said, the eyes of the people are prone to be turned to the southern fronts, forgetting the hardships of the Imperial Forces in the more or less uncolorful activities in the China front.

"But," Colonel Ohira stated, "the enemy is nevertheless offering a stiff resistance and the 10,000 Chinese Reds, though comprising different divisions, cannot be held in contempt. However, the Japanese officers and men are in high spirit."

Pointing out that what had struck him most when he went to the continent was that the region lacked young men, the Colonel said he thought that the New People's Society should exert itself in bringing more youths under its control.

In the past, the Japanese propaganda was too honest and was held among some people as being ineffective, Colonel Ohira said, but that honesty has now proved to be the best policy as many neutral Powers now listen intently to the official announcements of the Japanese.

"The people in South America, Turkey, and even in America and Britain are said to be anxious to know the real situation through Japanese announcements," he said, concluding that the Japanese people may rest assured of the ability of their men in continuing their successful operation in North China.

U.S. PRESSURE STRONG IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Certain Countries Forced to Adopt Anti-Axis Stand, Says Reich Minister

D.N.B.

LISBON, May 17.—The German Minister in Central America, Herr Reinebeck, who has arrived here on board the exchange ship Drottningholm, in an interview with the Spanish news agency EFE regarding reasons which caused certain Central American countries to take up an anti-German attitude, said that in reality there did not exist any differences of interest between Germany and these countries. The relations had always been on a friendly basis and economic ties were in the interest of both States, he said. The real reason for the present attitude of the Ibero-American countries was the strong pressure, exerted upon them by the imperialistic policy of Roosevelt, he asserted.

Questioned as to what ends Roosevelt's policy was aiming at Herr Reinebeck stated that the President wanted to subject the Ibero-American countries to American imperialism and, in addition, inherit the British Empire.

Asked whether these Ibero-American countries which had taken up an anti-German attitude would served their own interests, Herr Reinebeck stated that the war would mean ruin for all these nations. Those who followed Roosevelt would be helping Bolshevism and thus destroying human culture. The new Europe will remember which Ibero-American countries had sided with Germany's enemies, he declared.

Iranians Pro-Axis, Ichikawa Reveals

(Continued From Page 1)

mal broadcasts from Britain.

"The remnants of the defeated Polish forces were brought to Iran to assist in the defense of that country. These troops were reluctant to do the bidding of Britain. They were openly saying that they were not in Iran for Britain.

Friendly to Axis Powers

"The people of Iran as a whole are extremely friendly toward the Axis Powers. More than 90 per cent of them have become great friends to Japan since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, especially since the fall of Singapore.

"The Iran people, who found to their dismay that the British did not come to them to save them, are anxiously waiting for Japan to extend a helping hand to them.

"While I was in Iran I was approached by a number of Iranians who suggested that Japanese paratroops, landed in Iran, would make short work of disposing of the British in that country."

Back From P.I. Front

After rendering distinguished services on the Bataan front, His Imperial Highness Captain Morihiro Higashikuni returned to the capital Monday. His Imperial Highness personally took an active part in the Philippine campaign and studied closely the progress of operations. Photo shows His Imperial Highness at Tokyo Station.

TRANSPORT QUESTION ATTRACTS ATTENTION

May Decide Outcome of War—Strategical Strength of Axis Stressed

Special

BERLIN, May 17.—Pointing to the greatly significant role the transport question is playing today, the Voelkischer Beobachter says that the problem of supply lines may decide the outcome of the war.

In the face of this possibility, the journal continues, it is interesting to include in the calculations the superiority of the Axis forces in naval warfare. The enormous losses suffered by the United States these days is striking proof of how greatly favorable is the geo-political position of the Axis. This strategical position of the Axis is apparent not only on land but also on sea and for that reason, the paper concludes, not the slightest doubt remains as to whose favor the transport war will be decided.

The Voelkischer Beobachter's article follows:

On Wide War Fronts

The war, which is simultaneously being fought in the Soviet Union, in the islands of the Pacific, off the American coastline and in the deserts of North Africa places enormous, at times seemingly impossible demands on the merchant fleets of the warring nations.

This is all the more the case, as alongside the added demands of a country at war, the everyday needs of a nation have to be satisfied by a constantly diminishing fleet of transports.

The transport question therefore is of such paramount importance that possibly the outcome of the entire war will be decided by it.

In face of this possibility, it is interesting to include in the calculations the superiority of the Axis Powers in naval warfare.

The naval strategy of the British Admiralty has had to face bitter criticism due to the constant setbacks in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans, whereas the United States has to cope with the serious problem of an increasing loss of tonnage along the United States Atlantic coast due to the action of German submarines.

Allied Sinkings Rise

The figures of the sinkings of American vessels employed on the most important sea route: United States—Great Britain has reached record heights which beyond doubt must be devastating for Britain's sorely needed supply of essential goods.

The transport of supplies from the United States to her allies via the ports of Murmansk and Archangel is greatly endangered by the harassing action of German submarines on the entire route.

The danger to which vessels plying this route have been exposed has induced the United States to come forth with the suggestion that instead of the Atlantic route to Murmansk, more use should be made of the so-called Northeast passage across the Bering Straits and the Northern Arctic Ocean.

The Axis Powers, in their war against the transport fleets of the enemy, are greatly favored by their geo-political position.

The bordering enemy territories are not self-sufficient with regard to their needed supplies of arms, munitions and troops, all of which leads to the conclusion that the British and Americans, should they desire to defend these regions, would be dependent on enormously extended transport routes which not only take a long time, but are also constantly exposed to attacks.

Allies Position Precarious

Contrary to the exceptionally favorable situation for the Axis Powers, Britain is dependent to a particularly high percentage upon supplies from overseas—via shipping routes which are exposed to attacks by German naval and air powers. Furthermore Britain can only uphold her connection with the Empire over routes which at one place or, another can be intercepted by Axis intervention.

The position of the United States in this respect is a similar one. If the United States wants actively to participate in the war, it can only do so by leaving the Western Hemisphere with large transport fleets. This means that these transport fleets have to venture into regions situated within the range of action of Axis forces.

The enormous losses suffered by the United States these days is striking proof how greatly favorable the geo-political position of the Axis Powers is in favor. The strategical position of the Axis powers is apparent not only on land, but also on sea. For that reason there remains not the slightest doubt in whose favor the transport war will be decided.

Goto Chief Director Of Throne Aid Body

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pointed Agriculture and Forestry Minister. He was then 49 years old. After the Cabinet resignation, he assumed the presidency of the Japan Youth Corps, devoting himself to the guidance of young men.

Mr. Goto assumed the important post of the Okada Cabinet as Home Minister, when it was formed in 1934. He resigned the post with the Cabinet's wholesale resignation in connection with the February 26 incident.

With the establishment of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in September, 1940, Mr. Goto was made one of its executive directors and in September last year was made President of its Central Cooperative Council, succeeding Admiral Nobumasa Suyetsugu, which post he still holds.

BRITAIN IS RUSHING HER OWN DOWNFALL

European Solidarity Becomes Ever Stronger in Face of London's Scheming

Special

BERLIN, May 16.—Commenting on the Anglo-American attack on Madagascar, well-informed German quarters state that the move did not come as a surprise as it was expected since the beginning of this year. At that time, these quarters pointed out, the British Press was loud in its demands that the London Government compensate itself for any loss of Singapore and Malaya by the occupation of this rich French possession.

This fact, Berlin quarters stress, must be remembered in the face of British propaganda which attempts to depict the unjustified assault on Madagascar as a direct result of the recent French Cabinet reshuffle.

Trying to Separate Africa

Continuing, Berlin circles point out that just as Britain is trying to eliminate the Germans and Italians from Africa, so are they trying to oust the French, Belgians and Portuguese. They plan to control the whole of Africa which means to all practical effects the separation of Africa from Europe.

In the face of all these British maneuvers, however, these circles stress it must be remembered that European solidarity will only be strengthened—thus hastening the total downfall of the British Empire. The gist of the current consensus of opinion in Berlin is as follows:

During the past few weeks, the French authorities in Madagascar were attacked by the British and American radio because they remained loyal to the mother country, and because de Gaullist propaganda met with no success as far as the native population was concerned. Then followed the rupture of diplomatic relations between Vichy and South Africa, which in itself did away with the last doubts concerning the threats directed against Madagascar. When finally a few days ago London asserted that a French squadron was cruising off Madagascar, one knew that a new act of piracy against this French territory was impending in the very near future.

The explanation that the British and Americans had had to forestall the Japanese in Madagascar, is not even a new one.

The astonishing fact is that British strategist time and again resort to the same arguments when trying to justify a crime against international law. The occupation of Iraq, Iran, and Syria, in every instance took place under the same pretext, namely that it was imperative to forestall the Axis Powers there, that a stop must be put to the activities of German agents there, etc. etc. In Syria, it was claimed that thousands of German parachutists—disguised as tourist—were threatening British rule in the Middle East. When the occupation of Syria had been concluded, British troops who had taken part in this venture, publicly declared that at no place had they found any traces of German activities.

U.S. Also Involved

The Madagascar enterprise differs from the assaults on Iraq, Iran, and Syria, merely by the fact that the United States—not as hitherto by press commentaries—but right away with an official declaration by the State Department, identified themselves with this crime. The United States note to the French Government stresses that Madagascar had been occupied by British forces with the approval of President Roosevelt. For the rest, the American declaration goes to show to what extent American foreign policy of today is governed by the morals of American gangsters. The assault on Madagascar is depicted therein as an act of trusteeship. On the other hand, if the French should offer resistance against it, this would be regarded by the United States as a belligerent act.

Just imagine how such views would work out in civilian jurisprudence. In that case anybody would have the right on the street to steal somebody else's gold watch and to keep it in order to prevent a third person from committing the theft. If the owner of the watch refused to tolerate this, he would be beaten up by a fourth who on his own accord felt called upon to act as policeman in this affair. And the courts would reject the complaint of the owner of the watch with the explanation that the theft and the action on the part of the amateur policeman had constituted bona fide acts.

U.S. Gangster Method

To visualize such a thing would be impossible in the legal life of civilized peoples. In American legal life, however, there are many examples of such procedure. There the racketeer considers himself the trustee of the public. Thus, in New York, Chicago, and other large American cities, certain gangster organizations demand regular contributions from local industrial and trade unions, in exchange of which they enter the obligation to protect their properties against assaults and robberies by other gangs. These agreements give rise to the great American gangster films which time and again cause the American public to hold its breath. According to this example Roosevelt attempts to explain the Anglo-American racket against Madagascar.

Compared with this, the arguments offered by Reuter's in explanation of the raid on Madagascar are much more honest. In the latter there is no talk of any trusteeship, but it is declared clearly and to the point that the British by occupying Madagascar are hoping to improve their strategic position in the Indian Ocean, that they want to protect Durban, and that they are yearning for the riches of Madagascar in cattle, grain, coffee, and alcohol. It is, therefore, quite openly admitted that this raid constitutes nothing but one of those ordinary acts of piracy in which British imperialism abounds.

True Aims Bared

Anyone who wishes to gain clarity as to what political aims are pursued thereby by the British, has only to peruse the speeches of Smuts and other British politicians, in which there is talk of a "United States of Africa." Whatever may be cited in the way of pretexts for this act, the British intention is obvious to compensate itself for the irreparably lost territories in East Asia by making fresh conquests in Africa.

The raid on Madagascar constitutes nothing but a continuation of the events in French Equatorial Africa and of the Anglo-Saxon penetration of the Belgian Congo. There are numerous indications that soon similar action may take place against Mozambique. Just as the British are trying to eliminate the Germans and Italians from Africa, so they are trying to do the same thing to the French, Belgians, and Portuguese. The whole of Africa, under the Allies' plans is to become Anglo-American, which means to all practical effects the separation of Africa from Europe.

The attempts to realize these plans tends only to deepen European solidarity and to hasten Britain's downfall.

Huge Amount of Silver Coins Dumped Into Sea Off Shonanto by British Now Being Salvaged

The Japanese authorities at Shonanto have started salvaging a huge amount of silver Straits dollar coins from the bottom of Shonan Port, according to a Shonan dispatch to the Asahi.

On February 14, shortly before the fall of Singapore the Currency Bureau authorities of the British Singapore Government dumped a large amount of silver coins into the sea in accordance with their policy not to deliver property to the enemy. It so happened, however, that some Chinese witnessed the British throwing the coins into the water and reported the matter to the Japanese authorities. The dispatch says:

"More than 10 divers are now engaged in salvaging silver coins near the Yamato Wharf of Shonan Port and many people are offering their services. Since early this month, the Japanese Military Administration Department and Finance Department have been salvaging silver coins dumped into the sea by the British Government of Singapore. Shortly before the surrender of Singapore, the British authorities burnt up all paper notes and carried a great number of chests containing silver coins of all denominations in motor boats to the Yamato Wharf, dumping them into the water at a point off the extremity of the wharf.

"When the Japanese Army took over the Singapore Government from the British, the former discovered a great difference between the real amount of currency in circulation and the amount mentioned in the official account books. British financial officials were examined but they feigned ignorance. It happened that several Chinese and Malayans called on the Japanese authorities on April 29 and told them that they had witnessed British dumping silver coins into the sea on February 14.

"The Japanese authorities ordered dredging to be started at the place where the silver coins were said to have been thrown into the sea. The result was that a large amount of these coins were salvaged. More than 10 Malayan divers were employed without delay. Since then, salvage work has been progressing. The exact amount of coins already salvaged is not mentioned, but is said to be considerable. The coins thus recovered are being kept in the Shonan branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank."

Today's Press Comments

TUESDAY, May 19, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Rule Aid Politics

YOMIURI—Preparations for organizing the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association have made headway. It will formally be inaugurated at today's general meeting with General Nobuyuki Abe as its President. The new Association is a political organization. The Rule Aid Diet Members' League used to have an absolute majority of Diet members, but it was purely an organization in the Diet having no influence outside. Naturally, it was impossible for the League to display its influence as a central political force in time of national emergency.

It is true the new Association is a political organization, but it is very much different from the defunct political parties in tradition and aspect. While old political parties used to indulge in competition for political power and ever appeared in confrontation with the Government, the new Association is devoid of such a complexion. It has absolutely nothing to do with competition for political power, but has as its objective "the establishment of a Rule Aid Diet in observance of the provisions of the Imperial Constitution." It is ever prepared to cooperate with the Government in various respects and, therefore, is a political organization very much different from the old political parties. General Abe is its President. His assumption of this post is quite pertinent, considering the fact that he was once Premier.

Management of Southern Regions

CHUGAI—It is hardly necessary to point out that the special character of the War of Greater East Asia lies in the point of smashing the Anglo-American ambition of invading East Asia and of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere centering around the Japan-Manchoukuo-China axis.

In view of the vital importance of establishing this common prosperity bloc, the policy for the economic construction must be prompt and yet be thorough, and above all, requires the concentration of the total strength of military circles, the Government and the people. In this sense, it is to be taken as a natural consequence to employ as much civilian capital and technical originality as the military activities permit.

At the same time, it is also to be considered a natural course that the economic activities of the civilians will carry various conditions, especially because the military operations in these areas have just ended and the military administration has just begun.

On the other hand, the early completion of the Co-Prosperity Sphere will assume a vital role in deciding the outcome of the current war, particularly when it is the scheme of the United States and Britain to win the battle through economic pressure on Japan. In order to mobilize the total power of the State, it is first necessary to establish a full and close collaboration among military circles, the Government and the people.

Apart from this, it is equally essential to effect a re-adjustment in various administrative organs connected with the southern policy. It is to be hoped, therefore, that an administrative renovation will be enforced immediately so as to further consolidate the cooperation among these three classes of people.

Development of Constitutional Politics

MIYAKO—The system of national structure has become distinct with the organization of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association and the unification of national movement federations by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. There was a time when the Government and people were ever confronted with different political parties standing opposed to one another. Now things are not as they used to be. Such a confrontation has ceased to exist. After going through a period of half a century, Japanese politics have arrived to the stage of assuming their natural aspect. Before the need of the time, when Japan must win the War of Greater East Asia by all means, the political trait of this country has changed completely. The time has changed so that the Government and people as one must cooperate closely. Herein lies the key point of the unanimous national structure in wartime politics. Hereafter, constructive policy and political practice will have to be made by self-propelling of the new political organization which is closely cooperating with the Government.

Japanese Units Rout Fleeing British Troops

(Continued From Page 1)

found that its inhabitants had evacuated.

There was one soul in the village, however, the headman.

The youthful airman went to him and told him his story.

"Rest assured that I will protect you, whatever happens. Be at ease," the aged headman told the way-weary airman.

He then hid his guest in a barn.

Ten minutes later a group of Chinese troops came and demanded that the Japanese who, they insisted was in the place, be produced. They searched high and low but could find no trace of their quarry.

'Will Die With You'

When they had gone, the village headman came to the Japanese and whispered: "I will be with you and die with you."

A few hours later another group of Chinese troops came. They were more ferocious than those who had come before them. They threatened to kill the village headman unless the Japanese was delivered into their hands, but the aged Burmese was adamant.

When they finally left in disgust, he clothed the Japanese in a robe worn by a Burmese, and offered to accompany him to where the Japanese were campaigning.

The two got on an ox-cart and were proceeding to the Japanese lines when they were met by the Imperial troops who had been sent out to look for the young airman.

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Date of Patent: March 6th, 1940.

Patentee: Enrico Olmo.

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Special

BERLIN, May 16.—The efficient work which is being conspicuously done by the Air Precaution Service in protecting German communities from the ravages of bombs dropped maliciously by the enemy is lauded by the Propaganda Corps of the Reich Army as it describes the ever vigilance conducted by these men as they share the privations behind the front line like the regular troops.

"To the British the front is everywhere to them," the report states. "According to British reports for home consumption, the British people are told that Hamburg has been pulverized, Berlin is a mass of ruins, and western Germany is an impenetrable chaos of bomb craters. However, the actual facts are known to us all.

Can't Weaken Reich

"All that has been destroyed by British bombs in Germany and Europe does not weaken the German fighting strength. It merely tends to lower the British prestige and only goes to show that the British air force cannot be exonerated from the accusation of unscrupulousness.

"If one cares to visit whatever place that has been bombed by the British planes, one hears everywhere the same report that is, the British planes indiscriminately dropped their bombs without trying to ascertain whether and where any military objects were in the vicinity.

"As the result, private residences and public buildings are their targets far off from important military establishments, and their victims in dead and maimed are civilians, women and children. That is the kind of warfare, which the British airmen are waging over western and central Germany.

"In order to watch out for these raids, the Air Precaution Service is doing marvelous work. Anyone who at one time or another had a chance in western or central Germany to see the air-raid protection service in operation, knows that these men of the service are also a kind of front-line soldiers right in the middle of Germany.

"In a western German town it was a member of a detonating squad of the Air Precaution Service, whose quiet heroism deserves to be enumerated among the numerous outstanding deeds of this war.

"In the town where he was employed, it was his task to tackle time bombs lying in open squares, sticking in walls of buildings, or which had landed in courtyards or in concrete ceilings of upper stories. To render innocuous these dangerous explosive bodies constituted his special field of activity.

Awarded Iron Cross

"In one instance, this particular Air Precaution man could not handle a time bomb in the usual way since it had become firmly wedged in the wall of a private residence. Without hesitation, he took a hack-saw and in perilous work sawed the steel shell of the bomb in two. For this courageous deed which was absolutely in keeping with the spirit reigning at the front, he was rewarded with the Iron Cross.

"It is quite symbolic that this high decoration, which is generally bestowed in appreciation of a courageous soldierly deed in combat with the enemy, was in this instance awarded for a brave deed, which took place not at the front, not in enemy country, but in a German town in western Germany, where for hundred of miles around there was no enemy.

"Yet, this air-raid warden just like any soldier through his manly courage served his country and preserved the house from destruction and damage. This incident alone goes to prove that the whole of Germany, the home country as well as the occupied enemy territories, forms only one single front.

"The German motherland, a victorious front without weapons, has also its dead. Fifty delayed action bombs were disposed of by this Air Precaution Warden, who had been decorated with the Iron Cross. When he tried to tackle his 51st bomb, it went off and he was killed. He died as one of the best for his fatherland."

Wall Street Unhappy

Consequent to the downward trend on Wednesday, Wall Street witnessed anything but a cheerful atmosphere on Thursday, according to a Domei dispatch arriving here from Buenos Aires. Prices closed irregularly, but the volume of transactions remained small. The continuous decline of U.S. Steel and other key wares affected the miscellaneous, and failed to bull the floor in spite of small offerings. Leading buyers marked time as they were concerned about the developments of Germany's spring offensive on the eastern front, adds the dispatch.

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C. GORGE

Minister of Switzerland

RESCUED BURMESE, INDIAN ARE JUBILANT

Purser, Stoker Abandoned by British Saved by Japanese Submarine Crew

Another story of Japanese Bushido comes from an undisclosed naval base. Two Asiatics, a Burmese purser and an Indian stoker, deserted by a British steamer, were rescued by the Japanese submarine crew in a brief naval attack north of Sumatra. The Burmese later helped the Japanese as an interpreter at the time of the occupation of the Andaman Islands, it was reported by a member of the Navy Press Corps.

Early in March a British steamer was sailing from Calcutta for Medan in Sumatra, for the purpose of fetching the British troops stationed there. Medan was not yet occupied by the Japanese at that time. But the British authorities realized that the British troops stationed in Medan would be of no match for the Japanese Forces and sent a ship to evacuate them.

Attacked by Submarine

When the steamer, after five days' voyage from Calcutta, arrived at the waters adjoining the Nicobar Islands it was attacked by a Japanese submarine. The crew of the British ship were all Britishers save the purser and stoker. The ship, being torpedoed, began to sink: five life boats were lowered and the members of the crew got into them. The Burmese purser carried important documents to a boat and was going to embark it, but the captain forbade him to do so, thrusting a pistol before his nose.

The Indian stoker was also forbidden to board the boat. Thus these two were left on the sinking steamer, while the five life boats, carrying the British crew, sailed away. The two Asiatics collected blocks and made a small raft on which they drifted helplessly. The steamer soon sank erupting a huge spout of water. As the two watched the sea where their ship had sunk, the Japanese submarine came to the surface.

Presupposing that the Japanese would fire on them, they prayed frantically to God. Meanwhile the submarine slowly approached the raft and a sailor cast a rope toward them.

These two Asiatics had been deserted by the Britishers whom they had thought to be their friends and were rescued by the Japanese whom they thought to be their foes.

When interviewed by the reporter, at a certain naval base, the Burmese purser, his face aglow with delight and gratitude, said, "After I was rescued by the Japanese submarine, I have been allowed full liberty. The captain gave me cigarettes and even a glass of whiskey.

Much Happier Now

"I'm now a prisoner, but I'm much happier and freer than before. The Japanese soldiers gave me clothes, shoes and other daily necessities.

"I had long worked for the British. What did they give me for my service? Contempt and cruelty. And see how kindly the Japanese have treated me! A Japanese officer told me yesterday that he will send me to Rangoon. My wife and children live there."

Tears ran down his cheeks as he spoke.

Some ten days after the rescue, the Japanese Navy succeeded in landing on the Andaman Islands. The British had already evacuated the islands. The natives hailed the Japanese with roars of welcome. At this time, the Burmese purser acted as interpreter and rendered great services for the pacification of the islands by the Japanese. He devoted himself to his duty so faithfully that the Japanese officers and men were moved. He was now the interpreter of the Imperial Japanese Navy, not a prisoner.

Noted Educationist Reveals Life Story

(Continued from Page 6)

with favor on my going to a higher school of learning.

At Columbia University

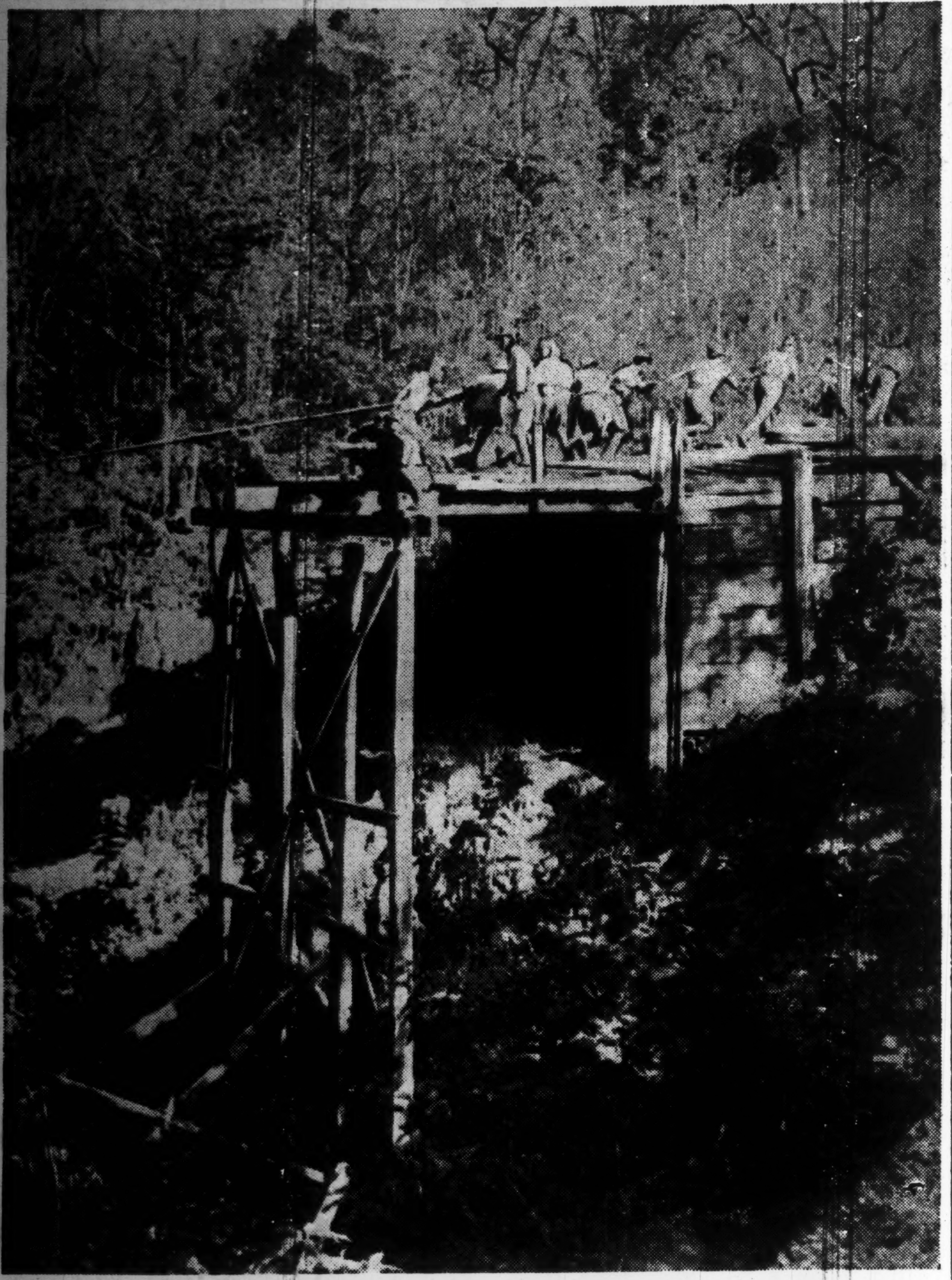
I studied at Columbia University in New York. There I learned the subject of household economics from a scientific standpoint and built up a firm foundation as an instructress. At that time in the United States there was no domestic courses taught in Vassar and Smith Colleges, the two of the outstanding colleges for girls in the eastern coast. When I asked the deans why they didn't have such a course, they merely laughed and told me that they had no place in their curricula for such a useless course. When I visited the United States again after the World War, I was surprised to see that these courses were being taught to the girls at the colleges.

The death of Mr. Naruse was indeed a loss not only to the University but to the Japanese educational world at large. After his death, he was succeeded by Shozo Asabu who retired on April, 1931. The third president of the college was Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa, but, with his death only a half year later, the onerous duty of presidency devolved upon me.

In accordance with the wishes of the founder of this school, it is my ardent desire to bring the college up to the standard and scale of the men's college and universities. Attending the Nihon Women's University today are more than 1,900 girls, and adding the number of students in the affiliated primary schools, the total is 3,000.

In 1925, my parents came for the first time to Tokyo. My father became ill on his arrival and suddenly passed away. His last words were: "I've opposed everything you have done, but I feel now that you have done the right thing, the right thing not only for yourself but for the House of Inouye." I was happy...

Engineering Corps at Work in Burma



Regardless of how many bridges the enemy may destroy in his frantic scorched-earth tactics to cut off Japan's advance, the Imperial Forces march on. Jungles and tall trees, natural obstacles in their way, also come in most handy when timber is required for building material. The Japanese Engineering Corps is noted for its speedy construction work and a small task like repairing a damaged bridge or building a new one is just part of the day's work. In the above picture, a unit of the Engineering Corps is seen busily at work in the mountain regions of southern Shan, Burma. (Censored by War Ministry).

Invisible Workers in Wartime, Mothers, Women Have Their Day of Honor in Reich

D.N.B.

BERLIN, May 17.—Today the entire German nation remembers the day in honor of the German mother. This day was to remind everyone, of those whose calm, unselfish, but invisible work was done within the families, namely the German mothers and women, declared Reich Minister of the Interior Dr. Frick in a nationwide broadcast.

Always during hard times in the history of the German nation, the German women had proved that they were ready to make all sorts of sacrifices just as the men had to do and that they were willing to give everything in their possession for the welfare of the German nation.

Reich Frauenfuehrerin, Reich Women Leader, Frau Scholtz-Klink likewise recalled the activity and willingness of the German mothers and women for making sacrifices.

The law, published yesterday for the protection of mothers and women in Germany, is the main theme of the German Sunday papers. The Berliner Lokalanzeiger writes, that thanks to this law Germany stands at the head of all countries.

Also during wartime the health and well-being of the working mothers and their children was the supreme law and this law constituted the best donation which the community of the German nation was able to hand over to the mothers on Muttertag.

Allies Keep Silent On Coral Sea Battle

(Continued from Page 6)

misled by Mr. Roosevelt's soothing radio speech and pleasing phrases. Just open a world map before you and see where your sons and husbands have fought the battle of the Coral Sea or the battle of Corregidor. They did not fight to defend their parents, wives, children and homes as did George Washington and his brave men, but the American soldiers of today are ordered about by Mr. Roosevelt and the members of his War Breweries Ltd. to fight for their personal interests.

'Nothing Too Much'

Such tragedies, however, could have been averted if the members of the Washington and London War Breweries, Ltd. had taken to their hearts the golden rule of the ancient Athenians which said: "Nothing too much."

Of course, the Washington authorities are silent over the result of the Battle of the Coral Sea. They dare not tell grey-haired fathers and mothers that their hope has been shattered, or tell happy wives that they are now mournful widows. War-mongers in and around the White House must have so much to worry about because when these unfortunate folks find out about the death of their dear ones in the battle, they will surely raise a hue and cry against the Roosevelt administration. (N. K.)

Havana Sans U.S. Papers

D.N.B.

MADRID, May 17.—For over a fortnight the capital of Cuba has been without newspapers from America, states a report from Havana. Normally Cuba is flooded with papers and periodicals from the United States.

U.S. MOTORBOATS SEIZED

Will Be Used by Washington for Coastal Patrol

Special

LISBON, May 16.—All motor boats and private sailing yachts were confiscated throughout the U.S., according to reports received here yesterday.

The confiscated boats are mostly seagoing vessels which are urgently needed for coastal patrol.

In this connection it was also stated that U.S. Secretary of Navy Frank Knox has formed an organization, the task of which is to equip these confiscated vessels as patrol boats.

TURKEY DISMISSES JEWS FROM GOVERNMENT POSTS

Move Follows on Heels of Purging of Semites From Public Institutions

Special

ANKARA, May 16.—The purging of Jews from the Turkish civil service and public institutions is progressing rapidly after the first step made by the dismissal of all Jews from the editorial and business departments of the Turkish news agency, Agence Anatolie.

Now all Jews are to be dismissed from Government departments, it was learned yesterday. In the future, no Government orders are to be placed with Jewish firms.

Because of this attitude, consternation is reigning among the Jews in Turkey, particularly in Istanbul where for some time strong anti-Semitism has been noticeable among the population.

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L. CAUDRELIER
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ENEMY NAVY AVOIDS CLOSE-RANGE FIGHT

Overwhelmed by Indomitable Spirit of Japanese Officers And Men

Completely overwhelmed by the indomitable spirit of the officers and men of the Imperial Navy, the enemy fleet skilfully evaded an encounter, reports a member of the Naval Press Section who shared the hard life of these men for forty-five days on board a certain warship, the Yomiuri says.

"On a certain day in February," he writes, "the majestic fleet of the Imperial Navy steamed out of its base for the rough seas of the South in spite of the 17-meter a second head wind. For a month and a half, the fleet searched in vain for the enemy in the waters around the Solomon Islands, New Guinea and off northern Australia, but day in and day out, all that could be seen was the boundless expanse of the sea.

"In the course of the forty-five days, during which we covered a distance of some 20,000 miles, we encountered submarines and airplanes only a certain number of times, but the main fleet of the enemy was nowhere to be seen, skilfully dodging us in the vast sea.

Vigorous Training

"However, since we were sailing in enemy waters, the officers and men underwent vigorous training throughout the day and far into the evening. Night after night, blackouts were effected aboard the ships and as all the portholes were closed, the temperature inside was higher than during the day.

"Due to the atmosphere, I was unable to sleep, but the bluejackets, though covered with perspiration, slept soundly. It must be the way they are trained, I thought. Throughout the twenty-four hours, the look-out on the bridge kept close surveillance for possible enemy airplanes or submarines.

"In the engine-room, the firemen and others worked in an intense heat of from 140 to 160 degrees F. I touched the metal railings in the engine-room and was almost burnt. All the workers wore gloves. Opening a drawer, a fireman showed me a number of "strings" cut in uniform length; he told me that they were the wicks of the candles which melted by the intense heat.

Cook's Work Praised

"The task of the sailors in charge of the mess-hall is none too easy. The large kitchen, where meals are prepared for the officers and men, is just about as hot as the engine-room, but these men nevertheless go on with their work of preparing wholesome meals which will add energy to the fighting forces.

"Prior to the outbreak of the current war, those who suffered from sun-stroke and other diseases averaged several persons each month, but after the hostilities started, not one such case occurred.

"While on the high seas, a physical examination was conducted, in which it was revealed that each man had gained weight considerably as compared with pre-war days. This was due partly to forbearance exercised by each man, but principally, to the appropriate exercises given them in order to be in fit condition for the morrow's action."

BRITISH M.P. DEMANDS ALLIES TAKE INITIATIVE

Ambassador Maisky's Letter Urging More Cooperation Read at Meeting

D.N.B.

AMSTERDAM, May 17.—Now is the time that the Allies should take decisive action in this war. They should assume the initiative by creating "numerous fronts" to stem the tide of war, that at the present moment, is running in favor of the Axis Powers. These demands were voiced by Emanuel Shinwell, M.P., at Brighton, according to the British News Service.

He went on to say that even if victory could not be expected in 1942, one should at least try to throw the German military machine out of order. A setback in Europe, he said, would have adverse effects on the war situation in East Asia.

Later, a letter from the Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky, dealing with the Soviet Russian demand for the "greatest possible" cooperation between Britain and the Soviet Union, was read at this meeting.

The war had entered a stage, the letter states, when greater exertions had to be carried out by both countries, if ultimate success for the Allies was to be attained.

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FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sansui Shoten, 126, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama, Tel 2-2356.

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The Early Contacts Of Asia

As men look with expectancy toward the morning sun, so did the peoples of Asia turn their eyes gradually toward the East, toward the Land of the Rising Sun, the Land of Hope, the Land of their Leaders. A historic survey of Asia from the earliest times to the Mongol Conquests, showing how the fate of Asia is inextricably bound up with that of Japan in the web of history.

The origin of the name of Asia, the largest continent in the world, is shrouded in obscurity. The early Greek geographers divided their known world into two portions only.. Europe and Asia, in which last Libya (the Greek name for Africa) was included.

Although Japan had maintained relations with the continent from the earliest times, the interior of Asia remained a mystery to the Japanese as well as to the people of the West until comparatively recent times.

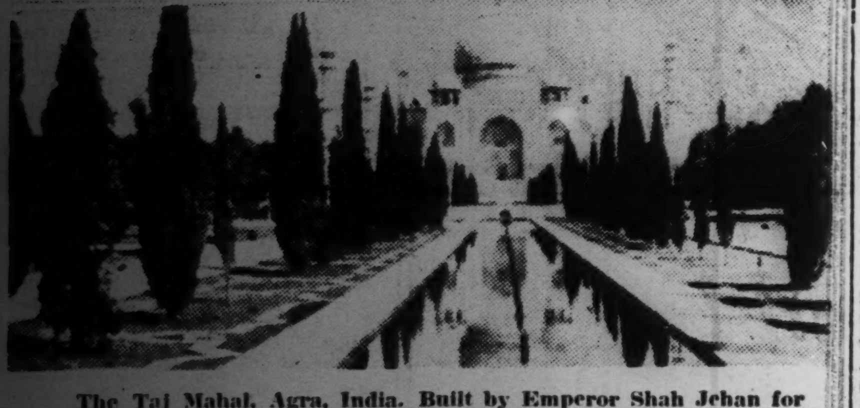
The movements of early traders, the records of travelers and the labors of military surveyors, from all the surrounding lands, have built up the now detailed topographical knowledge of the continent, and so prepared for modern geographical study of the earth as the scene of man's activities.

Contact With the West

Asia's earliest relations with the West were purely commercial in character. The intrinsic value and religious significance of salt made it an early object of trade. The salt mines of north India were known to the West before the time of Alexander. The salt of Palmyra was traded between Syrian ports and the Persian Gulf.

The cultivation of silk was known during the early Chinese dynasties and its knowledge spread westwards through Khotan, Persia and Central Asia into Europe. It was imported as raw material at Cos before classical times and is mentioned by Aristotle.

Later on the Chinese pilgrims Fa Hien (A.D. 399-415), Song-yun and Hwei-seng (518-521), and Hsuan tsang (629-645) journeyed to Turkistan. The advancing Mongols under Jenghiz Khan drew the attention of the later middle ages eastwards, although ships of Venice and Genoa had long met at the Levant caravans laden with silk and other commodities of the East. Two Franciscan friars, John de Plano Carpini in 1245-47, and William of Rubruk, 1253, made journeys



The Taj Mahal, Agra, India. Built by Emperor Shah Jehan for his wife, 1629. It took 20,000 men 22 years to build.

through Central Asia and they were followed by another Franciscan, John of Monte Corvino, who about 1295 entered south China by way of the Indian Ocean.

But it was the work of Marco Polo that really made the East known to the West. The Polo brothers traveled to the court of Kublai Khan about 1260 and again in 1271. The Polos were the first Westerners to trace a route across the whole breadth of Asia and to describe what had been seen as well as to tell of Japan, Sumatra, Java, the Andaman Islands and Ceylon.

Four Main Influences

Apart from the European invasions, the early history of Asia is the result of the interaction of four main influences, Chinese, Indian, Mohammedan, and Central Asian. Of these the first three represent different type of civilization; the fourth has little originality but has

The Johore Mosque, Johore, Malaya

been of great importance in affecting the distribution of races and political power.

Chinese influence spread over the eastern mainland and to a certain degree over Japan. In Burma Indian and Chinese influences are combined, the Indian being often the stronger. Wherever Chinese influence had full play it introduced Confucianism, a special style of art and the Chinese script.

Indian influence may be defined as Buddhism, if it is understood that Buddhism was not always clearly distinguishable from Hinduism. Its sphere of influence includes Indo-China, much of the Malay archipelago, Tibet and Mongolia. Japan and China may be said to have received Indian influence as far as Buddhism is concerned, although in Japan the Buddhism underwent a change, becoming characteristically Japanese. Buddhist influence is not merely religious for it is always accompanied by Indian art and literature and often by an Indian alphabet, as in Tibet, Java and Cambodia.

Mohammedanism or Islamism is perhaps the greatest transforming force which the world has seen. It has profoundly affected and to a large extent subjugated western Asia, eastern and northern Africa, as well as eastern Europe and Spain. Until recently it implied the fusion of secular and religious power.

Islam is still the principal religion of western Asia; in India it is strong in the north and center but only one-fifth of the whole population is Muslim. Beyond India it has spread to the Malay Peninsula and archipelago, where it overwhelmed an earlier Hindu civilization. But it made no progress in Indo-China or Japan, and though Mohammedans are numerous in some parts of China, it is there merely one of many religions and has never aspired to identify itself with the state. Even more than Buddhism Islam has carried with it a special style of art and civilization. It is usually accompanied by the use of the Arabic alphabet, and in the languages of Muslim nations a large proportion of the vocabulary is Arabic.

Central Asian Tribes

The great part which Central Asian tribes have played in history is obscured by the absence of any common name for them. Linguistically they fall into several groups such as Turks, Mongols and Huns, but they were from time to time united into states representing more than one group, and their armies were recruited like the Janissaris from all the military races in the neighborhood. Soon after the Christian era, Central Asia began to boil over and at least seven great invasions can be ascribed to these tribes: (1) The early invasion of Europe by the Avars, Huns and Bulgarians, (2) the invasion of Russia by the Mongols, (3) the conquests of Timur, (4) the conquest of Asia Minor and Eastern Europe by the Turks, (5) the conquest of India by the Moguls, (6) the conquest of China by the Mongols under Kublai, (7) the later conquest of China by the Manchus.

These tribes had a genius for war rather than for government, and with few exceptions (e.g. the Moguls in India) have proved poor administrators. But their movements helped to keep up communications in Central Asia and to transport religions and civilizations from one region to another. Thus they are mainly responsible for the introduction of Islam into India and Europe and in earlier times they facilitated the infiltration of Graeco-Bactrian civilization into India.

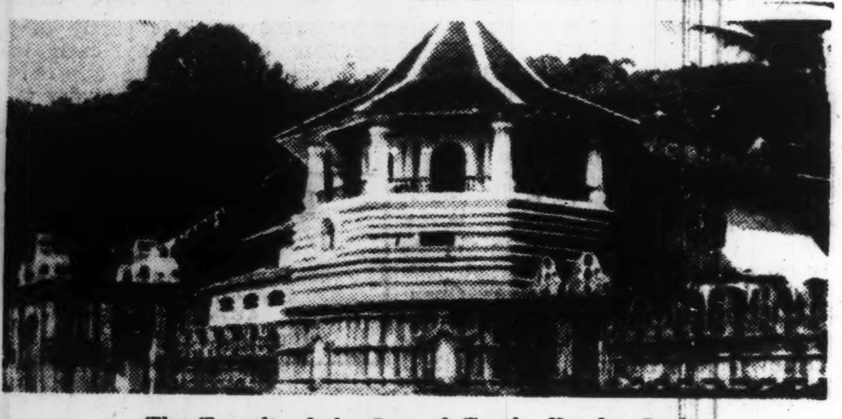
It must be noted, however, that the nation which had the greatest intercourse with the continent is Japan, and a study of the history of this intercourse will show that Japan was ultimately bound to become the leading nation in Asia.

Contact With Japan

Japanese interest in continental affairs dates back prior to the Christian era. Japanese intercourse with the nations of the Asiatic continent began with peaceful and cultural relations, in marked contrast with the bloody struggles by which other states sometimes established their foreign relations. Japan was an insular nation several hundred miles from the Asiatic continent, yet contacts with Chosenese and Chinese must have existed from time immemorial. A Japanese junk can in one day's sail reach the Chosenese coast, and the Kuro Shiwo current often brings Chinese shipwrecks to the southern coast of Japan. An ancient Chinese historian called Chen Show, in his History of the Wei Kingdom, during the "three kingdom" period of China (221-320) wrote that the Japanese depended on marine products and overseas trade.

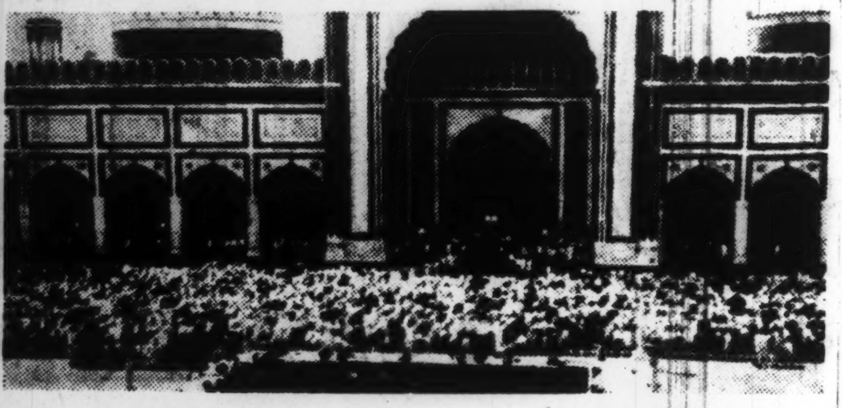
Japan's first official intercourse with Chosen began in the 65th year of the reign of Emperor Sujin (33 B.C.) when the King of Kala, one of the Chosenese kingdoms, sent Prince Sonaka Cheulchi and his suite as an envoy with a present to the Emperor. The Japanese became interested in Chosenese affairs when the Imma kingdom requested Japanese assistance in a territorial dispute with the Shinla Kingdom. The Imma authorities sent Ushiki-ari-chichi-Kami as envoy to the Japanese Court to ask that a skilled general be sent to Chosen to prevent Shinla encroachment. In answer to this request, General Shihotaritsu-hiko was commissioned by Emperor Suinin in 27 B.C. to restore peace in the friendly kingdom. This he did, leaving in Imma a Japanese resident magistrate called Miyaka. This was the first expedition ever sent abroad by Japan to maintain the territorial integrity of a friendly state.

Japanese intercourse with the Chinese likewise began in a friendly manner. Official contacts are said to have been inaugurated by the Lord of Ito (southern Kyushu)



The Temple of the Sacred Tooth, Kandy, Ceylon

whose envoy was often at the court of the Han dynasty during the latter part of the reign of the Emperor Suinin. The first formal diplomatic intercourse between Japan proper and China took place in 607 when the Emperor Suiko dispatched Ono-no-Imoko to the court of the Sui dynasty. Ono-no-Imoko carried with him various Japanese national products and an Imperial letter bearing the address "from the Sovereign of the Sunrise country to the sovereign of the Sunset country." Ono-no-Imoko returned to Japan the following year via the Chosenese Peninsula, accompanied by a Chinese ambassador, Pei Chih-



The Great Mosque, or Jawa Masjid, Delhi, India

chiang, and the latter's suite of 12 persons.

In Manchoukuo several tribal kingdoms existed for many centuries. They were Pohai in the East, Kitan in the West, and Suchen in the North. These tribal kingdoms made war and peace at their pleasure, although the dynasties of China claimed suzerainty over them. Japan's official intercourse with Manchoukuo began when Pohai sent her first envoy, Kao Chi-te to Japan in the fifth year of the reign of Emperor Seimu (728). Kao Chi-te brought a royal message and tribute of several hundred sea-otter skins as token of a friendly feeling toward Japan.

Mongol Invasion

Meanwhile on the continent, for century after century the Tartars steadily gained in power, absorbed the tribes of Siberia, and encroached upon northern China until they finally formed a gigantic dynasty called the Khan Empire. The Mongol Tartars, in the beginning of the thirteenth century, were sweeping from the grassy plains of Mongolia across the Asiatic and the European continents. The last drops of spray from the great wave of conquest were flung over Japan.

In the Mongol march eastward Chosen was brought under control first by diplomatic threats and subsequently by invasion in 1261. Kublai Khan, successor to Jenghis Khan, next conceived the project of bringing Japan within the sphere of his domination.

All his threats and diplomatic attempts to subjugate Japan met with failure, for Regent Tokimune Hojo, who was administering the affairs of the country at the time, regarded all the Khan's attempts as a national insult, and all the Mongol envoys were either expelled or killed.

Tokimune was determined to combat any foreign foe, however great, and made careful preparations to guard the southern coasts of the empire by orders issued to the daimyos of Kyushu. The Mongols' invasion fleet, consisting of 900 war vessels, 25,000 Mongol-Chinese under Generals Hol Fon and Hong Ta-gu, and 15,000 Chosenese under General Kim Pang-gyung, finally appeared in October, 1275, off the coast of northern Kyushu. The Iki and Tsushima Islands had already fallen into their hands. The military lords of Kyushu rallied to the nation's defense. The Mongol invaders, armed with powerful bows shooting a deadly bolt at 240 yards, and equipped with Venetian machines for flinging heavy missiles, caused great havoc, but in hand, to hand fighting they were no match for the Japanese samurai. At the crucial moment a raging typhoon burst upon the Mongol fleet; many of their vessels were destroyed and the remainder of their forces escaped under cover of darkness.

Second Invasion

The second attempt was made in May, 1281. The Mongol armada, consisting this time of 1,000 vessels, and having on board 20,070 Chosenese and 50,000 Mongols under the command of Hwan Bunko, reappeared in Japanese waters. The entire army and navy of Kyushu were called into service and numerous forces from the mainland under Commander Hojo Sanemasa, brother of Shogun Tokimune, were pressed into the campaign. The Mongol invaders enjoyed the advantage of much heavy ordnance which did great damage to the Japanese forts and took a tremendous toll of life among the Japanese soldiers. Once more, in the very midst of the battle, a northwest gale dispersed the invaders and wrecked many of their ships with great loss of life. This was on July 30, 1281.

The Mongol invasion shows the strength and unity of the Japanese nation, a strength and unity that is found nowhere else in the world. The whole nation united to defend itself against the dreaded Mongol invader. There were many provincial daimyos who were discontented with the Hojo Shogunate, yet they all united to support the Government against the common enemy. The Emperor Kameyama graciously went in person to the shrine of Hachiman, the god of war, at Iwashimizu to invoke the deity's aid. He also sent an autographed supplication to the great shrine at Ise. These actions stabilized and united the spirit of the whole nation. The Japanese successfully defended their national security

The Daibutsu of Nara
Built A.D. 749, Height 53½ feet.

against the foreign invaders, much more successfully than the English defended their country against the Spanish Armada 300 years later.

How Asia Looked to Western Geographers in the 16th Century

An interesting map of Asia published in England in the 16th Century, showing how the greater part of Asia was still a mystery to Western geographers at a time when Japanese and Chinese travelers had already explored the interior and the East Asiatic waters. The Western cartographer who drew this map must have relied much on his imagination with regard to the Central, Northern and Eastern parts of Asia, although the general outlines of the Western part is fairly accurate. Note how some of the rivers are depicted as flowing right from the North near the Arctic Ocean to the South China Sea in the South. Africa is monstrously large, and America is seen converging down from the Northeast. The Chosenese Peninsula is shown as an island, and the Mediterranean Sea is in the same latitude as the "Tartarien Sea," or the Arctic Ocean.

A Unique and Interesting Study of Cultural Development From The Standpoint of Music by a Noted Musician

God, Culture And Music

The fundamental difference between the Eastern and Western conceptions of human culture lies in the fact that Westerners think man made culture, whereas Greater East Asiatics believe that culture was created by God.

The spirit and essence of the culture of Greater East Asia are found in the latter conception, and it is Japan's mission to spread this real culture.

Belief in the superiority of the white races has led the Westerners to think that culture originated from the white people. Consequently, they look upon Aryans, Semitics, Greeks and Romans as the originators of culture when studying the cultural history of man.

However, the culture of these people began only two or three thousand years ago. The history of mankind, on the other hand, is a million years old. The culture of man, then, must have risen some hundred thousand years ago.

East Is Home of Culture

From the study of the Peking Man and other archaeological discoveries the origin of human culture must be placed in the East, in the Greater East Asia of today. The culture that arose in Greater East Asia is the first in human history. After its transfer to West Asia it became the Sumerian culture, and later it was handed down to the white races.

The whites, however, did not acquire this culture through learning—it was plunder through conquest. Such being the case, they could acquire only a surface knowledge and were unable to grasp its spirit.

The white races then put their whole effort into developing the surface of this culture and brought forth the flourishing material culture of today.

I shall now look at this fact from the standpoint of music. In order to do this we shall have to see how this art arose in the human races.

Birds sing. We say they sing, but they are not actually expressing any musical theme or motif, nor are they composing a musical piece—they are merely following their instincts.

For this reason, a bird's culture will not develop, no matter how many times they repeat the songs, nor will their characters be ennobled.

Cobras dance to the tune of a flute. However, they too will not develop a culture or become nobler cobras though they may dance a thousand times.

Musical Culture

Man's musical culture, however, is different. God has granted man this phase of culture to elevate him from the level of animal life and to bring him nearer to God. Music, then is the gift of God. This idea has always been the essence of the Greater East Asiatic culture.

Music cannot be made by an individual. The real maker of music is God. This is why the special right of a composer is not recognized in the music of the Greater East Asiatic races.

This belief that God is the creator of music is held in Japan as well as in China, India and Java.

Since God makes music, instrumentalists in the East always pray to God and devote themselves wholly to this art, as shown by the fact that all ancient musicians in Japan kept household shrines.

There are many stories in Greater East Asia concerning the making of music by the gods, relating how prayers were offered and fires were burned to the accompaniment of music.

The whites, on the other hand, having developed their own culture from that plundered from the Sumerians, think that culture has been made by man.

Man-Made Music

According to them, music has also been created by man. Hence, much stress is put upon the composers. They indicate a piece by saying that it has been composed by Chopin, Schumann, Beethoven, etc.

To put such stress upon composers means that composers of great pieces are recognized as great men. Such ideas will only lead to individualism and to nothing else. No individualism can arise from one who gives his whole self to the service of God.

It is only natural that bloody wars should arise as the result of individualism. The First and Second World Wars were thus started. As long as individualism exists, peace will never come to man, and man will only be led to destruction by the culture made by himself.

It is fortunate that our great Empire has retained the spirit of this culture to this day. It is, then, the duty of our Empire to spread this spirit throughout the world. The War of Greater East Asia has arisen so that Japan can fulfill this mission.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 7 a.m.; 12, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10 p.m
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7 and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6:20, 7:50 a.m.; 2:30 p.m.
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
Music for workers: 2:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:00 a.m.

Tuesday
— Morning —

6:30 Serial Talk, "The World History and Seas," by Dr. Kenko Murakawa; Recital of Patriotic Poems.
7:00 Time; News; Orchestra: "Symphony No. 1 in C Major" (Beethoven) and "Vienna Dance" (Beethoven).
7:50 Radio Exercise for Schools.
9:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: "Children's Diseases."
10:00 Juvenile Hour: Dialogue on "Mythologies," by Kikue Morri and others.

— Afternoon —

12:30 Seio Wind Music Band.
1:00 Narration: "Japanese Pioneers in South Seas," by Announcer Okano.
1:30 New Home Life Hour: "Cooperation," by Ichiro Umeyama.
2:00 National School 6th Class Hour: "Reports from Keijo."
2:30 Music and Radio Exercise for Workers.
4:00 National School Teachers' Hour: "Pronounciation of Words," by Kaku Jimbo of Tokyo Literature and Science University.
5:50 The Day's Program.

— Evening —

6.00 Children's Hour: News; Drama "Reports From a Military Barracks," by Nagoya Broadcast Children Society.
6:20 10th Day Sumo Tournament, Relayed from Kokugikan Bowl, Ryogoku (Phonofilm).
6:35 Talk on "The Important Commodities Management Corporation," by Tatsuo Sumii.
7:30 Lecture; National Chorus: "Summer Has Come," by Japan Broadcasting Chorus.
8:00 Military Hour; Nagauta Music, by Kosazo Yoshizumi and others; South Seas Music.

Highland Summer

Country maidens picking herbs and flowers on a highland heath

Reports From the Enemy

The United States Chief of Staff was conferring with the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Navy.

"Everything has been arranged for an organized retreat to Sydney," said the Chief of Staff.

"That is very good," said the Commander-in-Chief, "and what are the plans after that?"

"Nothing in particular," replied the other, "but we must swear unswerving allegiance."

"That is the spirit," acquiesced the Commander-in-Chief. And then a sudden thought struck him. "To whom?" he asked.

"To whom? Why, to the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces."

The American seaman was relating his experiences to a group of natives in Hawaii.

"The first shot made a direct hit on the funnel," he said.

The natives rolled their eyes.

"The second shot tore down the mast," continued the seaman.

"That was a splendid achievement," said the natives.

"The third shot," said the seaman with an eloquent gesture, "landed in the powder store, and the ship sank in a few minutes."

For a moment the natives were dumb with admiration. Then one of them asked, "And what did you do after that?"

"Oh, after that," replied the seaman, "I swam the sea and escaped to this place."

The doctor was examining a wounded seaman on board the American battleship.

"I think you had better give up hope," said the doctor after looking at the wound. "It is no use my treating the injury now."

"I say, doctor" stammered the wounded man, "is the w-wound s-so bad as t-that?"

"The wound?" said the doctor. "The wound is only a trifle, but this darned ship is bound to sink in a few minutes."

VAST WEALTH FOUND ON MINDANAO ISLAND

All Branches of Local Industries Moving Forward Under Japanese Leadership

GREAT TREASURE-HOUSE

Fish in Large Quantities and Varieties Caught in Surrounding Waters

In parallel with the mopping up operations successfully carried on by our Army and Navy Forces in the Philippines, all branches of local industries are encouraged by the activities already started by the Japanese, particularly in Mindanao Island, the most promising treasure house in the Philippine archipelago, according to a dispatch arriving here from a Nichi Nichi correspondent at Davao, whose report in substance follows:

"Formerly there were about 18,000 Japanese residents in and around Davao, who for many years were subjected to all sorts of oppression by the local authorities in connection with the forestry law, fishery law, business control regulations, immigration problems. But the Japanese residents are now rejoicing over their complete liberation from these hardships.

Hemp

"The hemp plantations taken care of by the Japanese farmers in and around Davao amount to approximately 150,000 acres, whereas about 80 per cent of the local Japanese are engaged in this industry, turning out 700,000 bales a year or about 40 per cent of the total annual output in the Philippines of 1,300,000 bales. This means that the output annually scored by the Japanese in this territory is estimated in value at ¥12,000,000.

"There are plenty of farming implements left unharmed during the internment of the Japanese residents and these tools will prove a valuable asset together with the present stock of fuel sufficient for one year.

"At present, the stock of finished hemp is estimated at 30,000 bales and that of raw hemp at 40,000 bales, whereas 15,000 bales of the finished hemp is expected to be shipped to Japan proper and the raw hemp is now being carried away from the plantations.

"Formerly 50 per cent of the local output was shipped to the United States and 25 per cent to England. Due to the stoppage of shipping from these areas to the Allies, the entire output can be henceforth used within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. In view of the importance of this commodity for the production of war materials and what is required for floating vessels, the local Japanese are now quite enthusiastic over their productivity expansion program.

Copra

"There are at present from 70,000 to 80,0000 piculs of copra in stock. Estimating an average annual output of 20,000 piculs, this is an extremely large supply to have on hand. The only labor required is for that of picking and the services of the natives are being asked for by the local Japanese.

Fishery

"Prior to the current war, there were 200 boat owners and 1,000 fishermen on the island of Mindanao. The average annual haul of fish was worth 350,000 pesos. Due, however, to the subsequent withdrawal of some Japanese from these shores, the population of this fishing community has dwindled to about 400. Thanks, however, to the recent salvaging of a number of the fishing boats many of which were sunk during the war, the fishing facilities have been so much improved that plenty of fish are now obtainable in the city of Davao.

"Many kinds of fish including bonito, tuna, sawara (mackereal-like fish), cuttle-fish, sardines, lobster, etc. are caught in great quantities along the shores. Plans are being made to start, at the earliest possible opportunity, to tin bonito.

Timber

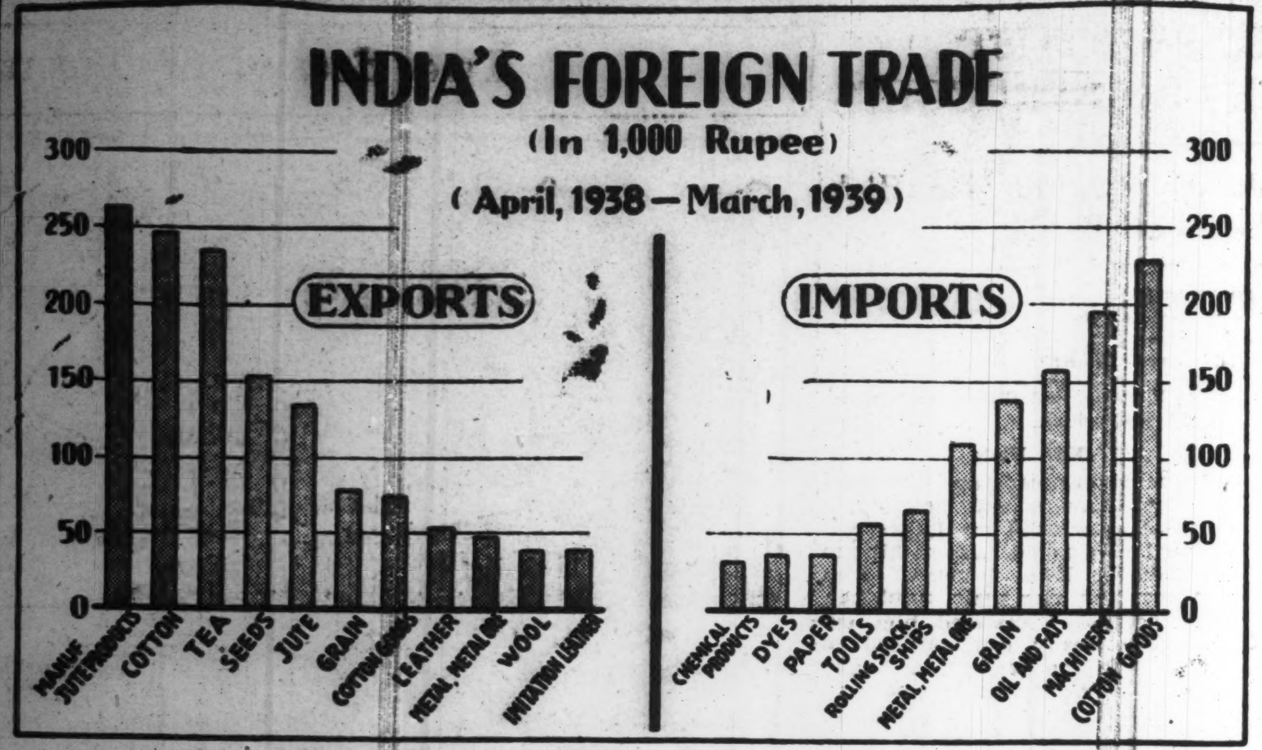
"The whole island of Mindanao is densely wooded. The province of Davao alone, consisting of 1,929,120 hectares, has a virgin forest covering over 90 per cent of the whole province. These trees consist of both soft and hard varieties. The utilization of timber locally produced will substantially contribute toward the alleviation of the present-day shortage of wood.

Coffee, Tapioca, Cotton

"It is equally encouraging to learn of the plentiful tropical resources including coffee, tapioca and cotton. There is much to be expected of the activities of the Japanese enterprisers for the development of these resources on the Island of Mindanao."

Low Grade Wool

In Mongolia sheep and goats are extensively raised by the inhabitants as their principle occupation, and constitute their most important source of livelihood. Native sheep were formerly reared only for their meat and skins, but in recent years efforts have been directed to their improvement for the production of high quality wool. The amount of wool produced from native stock is small, and the quality is poor, inferior in texture and elasticity. As the wool is not suitable for making high quality woolen yarns, it is only used for making low grade woolen cloth, felt, blankets and rugs.



Although India had been playing an important role as an arsenal of England before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it still depends on the foreign supply of manufacturers, especially heavy industrial goods, while the bulk of its exports consists of raw materials such as jute, raw cotton, tea, grains and metal ores, as shown in this chart (April, 1938—March, 1939). Jute products are the most important item in India's export trade with raw cotton and tea running close seconds. It was cotton goods that the British colony purchased in the largest quantities from foreign countries during the 12-month period. Machinery, oil and fats, grains, metals, ships and rolling stock followed.

FINANCIAL CIRCLES SUPPORT NEW SET-UP

All Economic Bodies Join Imperial Rule Assistance Political Party

The reorganization of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association is the logical conclusion popularly anticipated, following the formation of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, and the fact that the economic bodies of the Societies for Service to the State through Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Activities have all joined this political body is accountable for the wholehearted support of the financial circles of the nation, observes the Yomiuri.

Unlike the economic federations, the chambers of commerce and industry and the control associations, these economic bodies should have been merged into the Imperial Rule Assistance political party earlier from the view point of the popular elements constituting these bodies. It nevertheless deserves special notice that this political association's original program has been successfully performed in that the general public, including the working classes, and the commercial and farming communities, is now allowed to support the cause of this political party, comments the paper.

Parties Clarified

Thus it will be seen that the organizations of politicians will naturally be supported by political associations, that of the general public by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and that of the economic bodies by the various control associations, chambers of commerce and industry and economic federations, and that, therefore their respective function will be all the more clarified, states the paper.

It will be remembered, goes on the paper, that the working classes, medium-sized and smaller merchants and the farming community have hitherto been put to a lot of inconvenience in connection with the agitation for the organizations of their representatives due to the stress hitherto laid on administrative and police affairs. With the privilege now shared by these people, however, of joining the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, it can be said that they have already won their autonomic rights, and that the long-cherished national reorganization can thereby be sped up, predicts the paper.

On the heels of this movement will necessarily crop up the problem of the reorganization of financial circles, continues the paper. In view of the fact that the economic bodies involving East Asia are foredoomed to merge into the East Asia Economic Conference the business of which includes the southern areas, it is felt certain that the chambers of commerce and industry will be strengthened in their structure according to the prospective revisions of the law for operation of chambers of commerce and industry, adds the paper.

The paper states in conclusion that our financial circles will be reorganized into a standardized and strengthened unit at the earliest opportunity in parallel with the gradual readjustment of the various control associations now existing.

SECOND MEET OF DIRECTORS

Agree to Form Eight Committees to Control Branches of Business

The Central Price Operative Council held the second meeting of its directors at the Bankers' Club, Marunouchi on Friday, when discussions took place as to how to operate the council to the best advantages, reports the Tokyo Nichi Nichi.

The agreement reached at this meeting is interpreted by the Nichi Nichi to the effect that eight regular committees shall be formed to control the following branches of business and industries: General commodities; heavy industry products; machinery; chemical products, fiber products; foodstuffs; financial transactions, economic amelioration.

It was also agreed in the course of this meeting that an extraordinary committee and a federal committee might be concurrently formed as occasions demand.

New U.S. Loan to Chungking of No Real Value With All Trade Exchange Routes Blockaded

Pointing out that the repeated loans made by the United States to Chungking in the past, including the $500,000,000 new loan again made by the United States on March 21, have always turned out to be completely ineffective, the latest issue of the Economist says that the aid-Chiang policy of the United States has become more spiritual than political and that the Chungking regime has not even a semblance of State financing as the term is generally accepted to mean. The Economist says in part:

"According to the latest Havas report the Washington Government signed on March 21 a loan of $500,000,000 to the Chiang regime. Since the outbreak of the China Affair whenever the Chiang regime received a severe blow, the United States made it a point to make a loan to Chungking aiming at a political effect, so much so that we are getting callouse to such aid to Chungking by the United States. The only difference between the loans made by the United States to Chungking and the latest one lies in the very large amount as compared with all previous credits and in that the new loan does not indicate any compensation.

"All previous loans ranged between $20,000,000 and $25,000,000, and indicated clearly the kind of recompense desired, such as delivery of tung seed oil, tungsten, tin, etc., calling such loans 'trade loans.'

Aid-Chiang Routes Blockaded

"Immediately upon the conclusion of the Basic Sino-Japanese Agreement the United States, in order to stimy the general feeling prevalent in China for peace, signed a loan bolstering up the amount to $100,000,000 to the great delight of Chungking. By this time, it did not require well informed circles to know the deceitful nature of American loans to Chungking. Owing to the blockade of the aid-Chiang route by Japanese Forces, the exchange of commodities between Chungking and the United States was extremely restricted, and it became almost impossible either for the United States or Chungking to carry out the conditions of the loans. Of the $100,000,000 American loan to Chungking, $50,000,000 was devoted to the stablization of the Fapi or Chungking Dollars, but this ended in a fiasco. Thus it became quite clear that American loans to Chungking would not bring about the desired end.

"We are, therefore, at a loss to understand why the United States should have again extended new credit to Chungking, because, owing to the fact that practically all the economic key points of both Britain and the United States in East Asia have been crushed by Japan and the Burma supply route hermetically sealed once and for all, there is no further room left for fulfilling the conditions of the loan.

"Perhaps, it is for this reason that the United States announced the postponement of execution of the rights and interests to be given to the United States by Chungking as the price of the loan until such time as the ultimate conditions of permanent peace, which will be beneficial both to America and Chungking, become clearer.

U.S. Lacks Understanding

"From the above mentioned announcement alone it is quite clear how far the United States is from understanding existing realities. All other official announcements of the United States regarding the loan to Chungking are quite simple, only showing the procedures to be followed within the United States for the execution of the loan. Some may question the existence of a secret understanding between Chungking and the United States in view of the simplicity of the conditions made public pertaining to the loan, but even granting that such a secret agreement does exist, it would not be for more than the transfer of fancifully large rights and interests to the United States on the part of Chungking.

"There is nothing to worry about concerning the policy of the United States toward Chungking. In the days gone by when Britain exercised great influence in East Asia, it would have been necessary for us to be cautious about the United States policy toward Chungking, but now that British influence in East Asia is in the process of destruction, the financial help of the United States to Chungking is no cause for the least anxiety. On the contrary, the United States does not seem to have become a whit wiser even in the face of her recent failure in attempting to establish equalization of the Exchange rate of the Chungking Dollars, and we doubt the equilibrium of the American brain in that she has again extended such a large loan to moribund Chungking.

"However, considering the fact that Chungking is now being held under the sway of Japan, not only the United States but any other country for that matter, has no better card to play in order to aid Chungking.

Regime Out-of-Date

"As will be seen from the foregoing, as the amount of American loans become larger and larger, the whole thing looks more and more comical. On the other hand, it is very doubtful if Chungking has any financial resources at all. Even before the outbreak of the China affair the National Government of Chiang Kai-shek was an entity which could not be accepted as the Government of a modern nation. The financial revenue of the National Government of Chiang Kai-shek chiefly consisted of Customs tariff, salt tax and the consolidated tax. The Customs revenue was controlled by the British, on account of which fact China looked more like a semi-colony of Britain than an independent nation. The salt tax was a telltale of the fact that China had not yet emerged from feudalism, while the consolidated tax did not show any progress due to undeveloped industrial conditions in China. After the outbreak of the China affair Chungking lost all these incomes, and has created new taxes but they are not sufficient to cover loss of these three important sources of revenue, with the result that it has had to be dependent on remittances made by overseas Chinese merchants and settlers, but even this last source of income has gone in the wake of the War of Greater East Asia.

"Accordingly, it is no longer possible to seek the source of resistance power of Chungking in financial and economic fields, and there is now only left a feeble fighting spirit. Therefore, it was a great mistake on the part of not only Chungking but also on the part of the United States and Britain to overestimate the value of their economic aid to Chungking. In course of time, their economic aid changed into political aid and now to spiritual aid, and the large credit newly extended to Chungking by the United States has no practical value other than a spiritual value."

Glass Industry Coming Up

The glass industry in Manchoukuo suddenly sprang up on the stoppage of imports of European goods during the first World War. Since the founding of Manchoukuo the demand for glass has increased considerably. Production of glasswares expanded from ¥554,000 in 1932 to ¥1,500,000 in 1935. The glass market in Manchoukuo is practically monopolized by the Mitsubishi concern through the Shoko Glass Company, capitalized at the same amount at Mukden. Both of these establishments are subsidiaries of the Asahi Glass Company, the largest of its kind in Japan. Production of the Shoko Glass Company in 1935 was valued at ¥3,000,000 consisting of 600,000 cases of sheet glass.

Now Timber Importer

In the few years preceding the Manchurian Incident the foreign trade of timber in Manchoukuo ranged from 850,000 to 1,400,000 koku in exports and 500,000 to 850,000 koku in imports yearly. Directly after the incident the trade considerably shrivelled. Soon after the establishment of the Empire, however, the demand for timber increased markedly due to the growth of various constrution works, so much so that even the expansion in timber production as stated above proved woefully insufficient with the result that the country turned from a timber exporter to an importer. Total timber imports in 1938 were valued at ¥23,967,000, of which ¥20,729,000 was accounted for by Japan.

ORDINANCE DRAWN UP TO REVAMP FINANCES

New Regulation Expected to Aid New Structure Movement for Industries

The Finance Minister has been invested with wide authority regarding the amalgamation of financial institutes including securities dealers under the new Ordinance relating to the Renovation of Money Business which was issued and simultaneously put into effect Saturday. The authorities, however, are intending to invoke the new ruling as seldom as possible, according to the Hochi.

The ordinance was formulated in accordance with the decision reached at the 23rd meeting of the National General Mobilization Inquiry Commission on January 19, 1942. Regulations relating to the application of the ordinance were also issued Saturday by the Finance Ministry, Agriculture and Forestry Ministry and the Justice Ministry. Economic observers expect that these new rulings will greatly expedite the new structure movement for industries.

Ministerial Authority

Apart from banks, those which will fall within the puryiew of the ordinance include trust firms, insurance underwriters, mutual-financing firms, credit associations and securities dealers not only in Japan Proper but in Chosen, Taiwan and Karafuto. When the Finance Minister realizes the necessity of having one financial institute absorb another agency of similar line, he will at first extend facilities for the negotiations between them. When this conference for the negotiations between them. When this conference is not likely to come to a successful conclusion, he will resort to the invocation of the ordinance.

When the new financial structure is completed owing to the successful operation of the ordinance, industrial financing is expected to be placed on a more efficient basis. According to the statistics released by the Finance Ministry, bank loans throughout the country increased ¥191,443,000 last month, reflecting the smooth progress of the industrial productivity expansion movement. The balance as of April 30 stood at ¥21,939,718,000 of which chartered banks exclusive of the Bank of Japan account for ¥5,686,874,000, commercial banks for ¥15,884,497,000, and savings banks for ¥368,347,000.

Following are the balances as of April 30 of bank deposits, loans and holdings of securities: (In ¥1,000. Minus signs denote decrease)

1. Loans

	Commercial banks	Total of all banks
Loans on bills	11.508.491	11.661.385
Loans on notes	638.708	3.331.033
Overdraft	1.851.162	1.941.328
Discounted bills	1.336.403	4.391.259
Call loans	549.733	616.713
Total	15.884.497	21.939.718
Comparison with March, 1942	222.668	191.443
Comparison with April, 1941	1.860.675	3.089.343

2. Deposits

	Commercial banks	Total of all banks
Government deposits	....	79.441
Current deposits	4.394.893	4.685.803
Special current deposits	6.640.285	7.045 628
Deposits at notice	2.517.426	2.814.078
Fixed deposits	15.717.426	16.828 689
Other deposits	420.838	1.295.578
Ordinary and deferred savings	12.379	4.259.166
Fixed savings	1	1.778.423
Total	29.703.467	38.787.107
Comparison with March, 1942	764.294	1.066.068
Comparison with April, 1941	5.287.069	7.063.804

3. Holdings of Securities

	Commercial banks	Total of all banks
Government bonds	8.885.237	14.282.046
Prefectural and municipal bonds	290.605	426.658
Foreign securities	560.694	882.766
Corporate debentures	3.514.521	4.943.461
Stocks	745.178	1.098.134
Total	13.996.235	21.633.065
Comparison with March, 1942	351.076	669.977
Comparison with April, 1941	3.422.508	5,012,774

Bill Clearings

May 18
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	170.169	170.281
Balance	40.596	14,944

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
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Capital ¥200,000,000
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Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—87 Sarugaku-cho.
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3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.4	+ .20
N.Y.K., new, short-term	85.3	+ .20
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	95.1	— .70
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.05	Same

TOBACCO CONTINUES TO RISE ON BOURSE

Fishery Shares Jumped in Reaction to Announcement of New Structure Movement

Owing to the bright prospect of the tobacco industry on the continent, Toa Tobacco and Manchuria Tobacco continued to rise on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Monday. A selective buying sentiment pervaded Miscellaneous due to profit-taking operations.

In the long-term section, Toa Tobacco stepped up ¥0.80, its new ¥0.60, Manchuria Tobacco ¥1.30, Ikegai Automobiles ¥0.10, Toyo Ball-Bearing ¥0.40, Japan Nickel ¥0.30, Japan Piston Ring ¥0.10, Furukawa Electric Industry ¥0.20, Mitsubishi Electric Machinery ¥0.40, Japan Soda ¥0.10, Asano Cement, new, ¥0.10, Iwaki Cement ¥0.60 and its new ¥0.40. In a favorable reaction to the new structure movement for fishery industry, Japan Fishery Product, new, jumped ¥1.00 and Nichiro Fishery ¥0.40.

The successive stream of favorable news concerning the development of war in Burma and Europe and the unrest situation in India were received by dealers, but transactions in spinning and shipbuilding, generally speaking, were less brisk than expected. Among heavy industrials, Uraga Dock advanced ¥0.60, Ishikawajima ¥0.50, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries ¥0.20, Hitachi Iron Works ¥0.40, Japan Steel Tubing ¥0.30 and Special Steel Tubing ¥0.40.

Afternoon closing prices of key wares in the short-term section are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥131.40, N.Y.K. ¥99.50, its new ¥85.30, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥152.40 and its new ¥95.10.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section

	Clos.	June	July
Fuji Spin. new (25)	....	....	36.5
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	....	149.0	149.5

Do. new (25)	....	....	95.3	95.6
Tei'ku Rayon. n (37½)	89.7	d .4	86.9	87.5
Tokyo Rayon (50)	42.1	d .2	41.9	41.7
Toyo Rayon. new (50)	71.3	d1.0	....	70.7
Ensuiko Sugar (50)	....	....	62.9	....
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	99.2	d .4	100.1	100.7
Do, new (37½)	85.1	d .3	85.5	86.0
O. S. K. (50)	....	d1.3	....	91.3
Do, new (37½)	90.9	d .9	91.5	....
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	81.9	....	....	82.5
Do. new (25)	53.2	....	....	53.3
Uraga Dock (50)	96.3	u .4	96.7	97.6
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	108.2	d .2	81.0	81.6
Hitachi Works (50)	74.1	d .1	74.8	75.5
Third Section				
Japan Fat (50)	67.6	d .3	....	....
Ikegai Automobile	....	....	66.8	67.2
Japan Automobile Ind.	73.0	....	73.6	73.7
Mitsubishi Machinery	129.9	u .4	....	131.0
Japan Piston Ring	78.6	u .1	79.0	78.3
Kotobuki Heavy Ind.	....	....	62.7	65.5
Japan Nickel	49.6	d .2	....	50.0
Japan Carbon	88.1	u .1	79.0	78.3

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	107.05	107.05	107.05	107.05
Second 5%	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00
First 4%	102.95	102.95	102.95	102.95

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	131.3	131.5	131.3	131.4
N. Y. K., old	99.1	99.4	99.1	99.5
N. Y. K., new	85.3	85.4	85.0	85.3
Kanegafuchi Spin.	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4
Do. new	94.9	95.2	94.9	95.1
Teikoku Rayon. n.	88.9	89.1	88.7	89.4
Osaka Stock, new	70.9	71.0	70.9	71.2
Japan Steel Tube.	73.2	73.2	73.1	73.3
Japan Oil	75.3	75.5	75.3	75.6
S. M. Railway	71.1	71.3	71.3	71.3
Mitsubishi Heavy	108.0	108.2	108.0	108.2
Hitachi Works	74.1	74.1	74.1	74.1
Japan Mining	58.3	58.4	58.4	58.4
Manchuria Ind	59.5	59.7	59.5	59.7

Demand for Tobacco Huge

The tobacco industry in Manchoukuo in its early stages of development was dominated by Russian and British capital, Russian interests being represented by I. I. Tschurin and Company and A. Lopato Sons Limited, and British interests by the British-American Tobacco Company. Since the establishment of Manchoukuo, the Japanese-owned Toa Tobacco Company has increased its influence in the country. The demand for tobacco is yearly expanding and is now represented by over 20,000,000 pieces annually.

MOTOR TRAFFIC IMPROVING

Roads Under Operation in Manchukuo Now Total 25,000 Kilometers

Considering the vast extent of Manchoukuo territory suitable for motor traffic and the importance of the service from the standpoint of industry, defense, and culture, a great expansion of this branch of communication is simply a question of time.

With the establishment of internal order and the construction and improvement of roads, motor traffic, including both motor bus and truck service, began to make rapid progress. In view of the characteristics of the tarffic the Government divided the business into national and private categories, entrusting the former, as in the case of the State railways, to the management of the S.M.R. Motor Transport in all the provinces except Fengtien, Kirin, and Antung was declared a State enterprise, conducted by the S.M.R. on behalf of the Government; while the private motor transport business in the three provinces was consolidated by amalgamation, for the sake of greater efficiency and coordinated development. Thanks to these arrangements, motor transport has continued to make satisfactory progress, there being a total of 25,000 kilometers of road, at present. Motor transport has thus become a very important branch of internal communication, side by side with railways and other means of transport.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1942

Count Kentaro Kaneko

In the recent death of Count Kentaro Kaneko, Japan has lost one of the truly great figures of a most significant era in the nation's history. It also calls to mind, at a time when Japan's military feats are being widely hailed everywhere, that Japan produces great heroes in the arts of peace no less than in the arts of war.

Count Kaneko's distinguished career illustrated in a most vivid fashion the tremendous transformation which Japan has undergone within a single generation, and it also illustrates that the nation has always produced men like him who prove equal to the occasion no matter how colossal the problems engendered by the speed and comprehensiveness of the national evolution.

Count Kaneko was born in 1853 at a time when Japan was still an isolated feudal country, an anachronistic anomaly in the family of nations. He died at a time when Japan had not only become one of the Great Powers of the modern world but at a moment when she is standing at the forefront of world progress in leading a large section of the world in the demolishing of an outworn political and social system and the construction of a new order. Count Kaneko epitomizes in his life this revolutionary change in the status of the nation, a change to which he himself made no small contribution.

Probably his greatest contribution to the phenomenal re-making of modern Japan lies in his work in connection with the drafting of the nation's constitution. With his background of legal studies abroad and of teaching constitutional law at the Tokyo Imperial University, he proved to be an invaluable member of the historic committee which drafted the constitution under the chairmanship of Prince Hirobumi Ito. How well this committee did its work can be seen in the fact that this constitution, after serving as the backbone of the national structure throughout the decades of the nation's most significant development, still remains as vital and useful as ever without the addition of a single amendment. Its flexibility which has allowed the actual structure and practice of politics to change with the times without change in the fundamental polity marks it as a unique masterpiece among the constitutions of modern states. Although Prince Ito's genius was undoubtedly the chief factor in shaping the character of the constitution, Count Kaneko's technical ability unquestionably contributed an important element.

Count Kaneko's work in connection with the codification of the laws, the organization of the Diet, the reorganization of the administration, and as a member of the Cabinet further solidifies his position among the great political leaders of his age. His work in Switzerland, where he was elected to the Institute of International Law at Geneva, and his work in the United States, where he carried out a special mission during the course of the Russo-Japanese War, made him a truly international as well as a national figure.

Not only did Count Kaneko make invaluable contributions in the field of practical politics and administration. His services in the academic world were no less important. It was particularly appropriate that the latest of his scholastic enterprises was the editing of historical materials relating to the Meiji Restoration. The world of scholarship has reason to be thankful that this important work of historical research and editing was in the hands of such a capable man who was himself a near-contemporary of the events which he sought to explain and who himself played such an important role in their immediate sequel.

While the nation thus grieves over the loss of such a distinguished and valuable character, it can console itself with the thought that his career was a full and complete one over which there can be no regrets, a career replete with honor to which further additions would be superfluous. In paying final tribute to this great scholar and gentleman, the whole nation can be proud in the thought that in periods of great national need Japan always produces great men who possess the ability to guide the nation successfully through whatever difficulties may arise. It is not only in the realm of arms but likewise in the realm of peace that Japan produces geniuses second to none.

Malayan Revival

From the Malayan Peninsula which had been a theater of war three months ago information continues to flow in to give assuring pictures of reconstruction that is going apace there. Domei, for instance, in one of its latest reports from Shonanto deals with the economic and financial phases of the island, showing how reconstruction is proceeding there under propitious auguries.

The Japanese Army, upon its landing in the peninsula, introduced dollar military notes which, it is said, are more strongly supported than expected. If anything, there is preference to these Japanese notes as compared with the Straits dollars. This remarkable confidence in the military currency notes is primarily explained by two outstanding facts; namely, Japan's securing swift and complete control over economic resources of the peninsula; and second, abundance of materials found available within the occupied area. In these circumstances, only a small amount of military notes has been put in circulation. Although no figure is given, the limited scope of circulation, as it is, is so small that it is without parallel in world history, seeing the scale on which the hostilities were conducted.

The amount of Straits dollar notes in circulation immediately before the fall of Singapore was estimated at something like 200 million. This situation was promptly and effectually dealt with by opening to business not only Japanese but Chinese banking institutions with little delay. Through these channels surplus notes were withdrawn from circulation. Their concerted effort has been so successful, it is said, that there is no sign of inflation.

The banks thus early resuming their work, the way was paved for revival of commercial transaction on many sides. Normalcy is being restored apace. For instance, conditions of trade and living are so improved that in Shonanto alone more than 20 pawnbrokers have reopened their shops to meet the requirements of a lower section of the community.

In the field of public finance no less encouraging conditions are described. When the present military administration was set up, the pre-war system of taxation was revived in all states of Malaya. The former rates were enforced as far as possible, and the result so far is said very satisfactory. For instance, for April, May and June, which may be taken as the first quarter year under Japan's military administration, the revenues, as returned from the respective state treasuries, exceeded the expenditure to a degree. These revenues were yielded from land and house taxes and business licenses. This wholesome condition of public finance is even to be improved by the taxes on income and exports, which are shortly to be revived.

It is further added that the primary aim of the financial policy either enforced or at present mooted is to achieve an independent, self-sufficient, balanced budget for the Malayan states. The results accomplished during the past three months are said such as to warrant a highly hopeful outlook. While it is admittedly all important to establish Malayan finances on a sound, permanent basis, in view of the large part to be borne by the peninsula in the proposed co-prosperity structure, such policy should be pursued with full regard to the conditions and requirements of those indigenous inhabitants who have put their destiny in our hands on trust.

A Year Ago Today

May 19, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

About 60,000 Chinese troops were bombed by Japanese Air Units operating in the Central Chekiang Province. Many enemy bases were reduced. About 700 Chinese military trucks and 67 passenger and freight cars on the Chekiang-Kiangsu Railway were shattered.

A new theory that men who perspire less are better fitted for activities in the tropical and semi-tropical zones was disclosed by Dr. Yasushi Hisano of the Nagoya Imperial University. According to this theory Japanese, Filipinos and Chosenese are best suited as settlers in the tropics.

According to a Washington dispatch four prominent members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee suggested that the United States take over French islands and possessions in the Western Hemisphere in view of French Premier Henri Petain's recent speech emphasizing France's willingness to collaborate with Germany.

NOTED WOMAN EDUCATIONIST REVEALS HER LIFE STRUGGLES

Intimate Revelations Made of Fight to Win High Position in Educational World

By HIDEKO INOUYE
Noted Educationist and President, of Nihon Women's University
(Condensed from Gendai Nihon Fujin-den)

Today a train runs from Osaka to Maizuru which stops at a little station known as Kuroi. That is near my birthplace. But in the early years of the Meiji era, there was no way of reaching Osaka except by foot or by jinrikisha, the distance from my home town to the metropolis being more than 40 odd miles. I could not blame my friends and acquaintances for asking me if there were any bears to be found in the hills of my neighborhood for the town then was considered to be in the "backwoods."

The village where I was born, Funaki-mura, Hikami-gun, is located in Hyogo Prefecture. It is a small, compact township with scarcely more than 300 weather-beaten houses, a lonesome, solitary town. Here was located the home of my ancestors, the ancestors of Fujie Inouye, who during the Dark Ages of Japanese feudal history, were vassals of Shogun Nobunaga Oda, entrusted with the maintenance of peace and order in Tamba-no-kuni, now Hyogo Prefecture. The zelkova pillar to be found in the main wing of my parent's home dates three hundred years back.

Pillar of Village

There were many such homes in my village during the years just before the rays of the Meiji Restoration dawned over the country, homes which could proudly trace their lineal ancestors to the warrior chieftains of the feudal ages. However, as the Tokugawa period faded into the past, these well-to-do neighbors of mine went into politics or speculated in stocks and industrial bubbles with the result that their fortunes suddenly disappeared. Only the House of Inouye was left intact, solid as before, perhaps due to the fact that my father tenaciously held to the belief that his duty was to continue in the trade of his ancestors. Thus it was that the House of Inouye came to be recognized as one of the mainstays of the village.

My father was an adopted son, who married my mother, the eldest daughter of the Inouye family. Two boys and a daughter resulted from the marriage, I, being the baby girl, but my eldest brother died soon after his birth while my other brother passed away at the age of 17.

Gratitude

As I look back over my past, I am grateful for two things: First, that I was born in a happy home of a landlord and second, that I was not cosseted by my parents. I was made to scrub the hard wooden floor, sweep and dust the rooms as my three unmarried aunts and eat food which were not very palatable.

I am also grateful to my grandmother and mother. My grandmother had been a widow of many years. As she had reared her numerous children all by herself after the premature death of her husband, she had developed in her a strong, unyielding spirit and a deep reverence for God. How many times have I been touched by the scene of my grandmother sitting before the family altar as she chanted Buddhist prayers.

My mother too had some similar qualities, inner strength, a strong independent spirit. In later years when I had wanted to attend the higher school in Kyoto, the Tokyo Women's College, to go abroad, she was always behind me, supporting me despite the fact that my conservative father and critical relatives opposed strenuously.

Born in 1875

Born on January 6, 1875, I enrolled at the elementary school at the age of seven. As there were no schools in my neighborhood, I had to walk, rain or shine, through drizzle and storm, to the neighboring township of Nagami to attend school.

I must have been either nine or ten years of age when a noted feminist, Toshiko Kishida, later Shoen Nakashima, who was championing the cause of natural rights came to Kyoto, and stayed at the House of Sano, where the head of the family was enthusiastic about the new political movement.

To our village her visit was like the rays of the sun penetrating the crevices of a dark cavern. I was never able to meet her at the time but when I heard that there was a little girl of about my age accompanying her, I could not resist the urge of going along with the noted feminist. At any rate I think that it was about this time that my desire for higher learning was kindled.

After graduating from the primary school, I advanced into the higher primary school where Chinese classics were taught. I also learned chemistry, algebra, household economics and began to study English National Reader Number One. The curricula were more than difficult for my juvenile mind. There were about three girls in this co-educational school. The stimulus which I received when I had heard about Madam Kishida was intensified when I entered this school. Here I met Mr. Imai who told me about the new school forty miles away in Kyoto, the predecessor of the Kyoto Prefectural First Higher School for Girls. His story fired my imagination. The school, he said, was located on the banks of the beautiful Kamo River, that the Empress and the members of the Imperial Family had visited the school, that there was a blue-eyed foreigner teaching English and that girls from faraway Kyushu and Shikoku came to attend the school.

New Vista

My mind was made up. The vista of the future spread before my youthful eyes. But my father was opposed. He would have nothing to do with the idea. I pleaded with him over and over again, until, perhaps because I pestered him too often, he finally condescended to send me to the Sericultural Training School. But soon after the term was over, I was again trailing my father, asking him to let me go to Kyoto. He was adamant. I finally went to plead with my mother and grandmother and as a last recourse, went to visit all my relatives, mobilizing public opinion to my cause

My father had to save his face. However, he tried to make me abandon my intention by telling me that I must walk the distance to Kyoto—a distance of 40 miles. It was supposed to be his trump card. If I had refused to walk, he could have jumped on this excuse and refused to let me go to Kyoto. But my acceptance blunted his plans.

To Kyoto we went, my father and I. With a pole over his shoulder at one end of which a baggage was hung and the beddings from the other, my father and I started on the long trek to Kyoto.

The school I was to enter was established in 1872 and is the forerunner of the Kyoto Prefectural First Higher School for Girls. Side by side with the Takehashi Higher School for Girls in Tokyo, it was one of the oldest public institutions for young girls in Japan. It was established at the old residence of Prince Kujo located at Maruta-cho, Dotecho-dori, for the teaching, primarily, of English, sewing, embroidery, weaving and later, dress-making.

Brother Passes Away

Then something happened which was disheartening. My brother died. The news of his death was dumbfounding for now I was the heiress of the House of Inouye and it was necessary for me to stay at home. But again Providence intervened in my favor.

My fiance arrived. He was a second son of one of my relatives named Adachi. I immediately accepted the proposal for marriage. It was decided that he should be adopted into the Inouye family and become my husband. Unlike most girls who find that marriages intervene with their pursuit of knowledge, I found that my desire for learning was only the more intensified by my marriage. As my husband desired to continue his studies at the Tokyo Technical School (later Waseda University), I found that this was an excellent opportunity to pursue higher learning until his graduation.

While he was away at school, I went out to Osaka to study. I stayed at the home of Asako Hirooka, one of the noted philanthropists of the day. She was the daughter of the Mitsui family of Kyoto and had married the owner of the influential establishment, Kashimaya. At the time I met her, she was managing banks and mines.

Great Benefactor

I came into contact with my other benefactor just about this time. He was Jinzo Naruse. When he came to call on Madam Hirooka, he brought with him his book entitled "Women's Education." At first, Madam Hirooka did not show much interest in the proposal to establish a women's college but when she had started reading the first page of his book, she was completely won over.

After this meeting with Madam Hirooka, Mr. Naruse visited Prince Hirobumi Ito and Count Okuma as well as Baron Mitsui and succeeded in obtaining their support. However, their readiness to support the project was undoubtedly, in no small measure, due to the good offices of Madam Hirooka.

Just about this time, my husband graduated from Waseda but soon thereafter became a member of the Toa Dobun-kai, going to Shanghai where he devoted himself to the study of Chinese problems. After his return from Shanghai some years later, he went to Chosen, later Germany and Austria, the Balkan states and to the South Seas. He was always away, expending all his energies to the overseas development of the nation.

Established in 1901

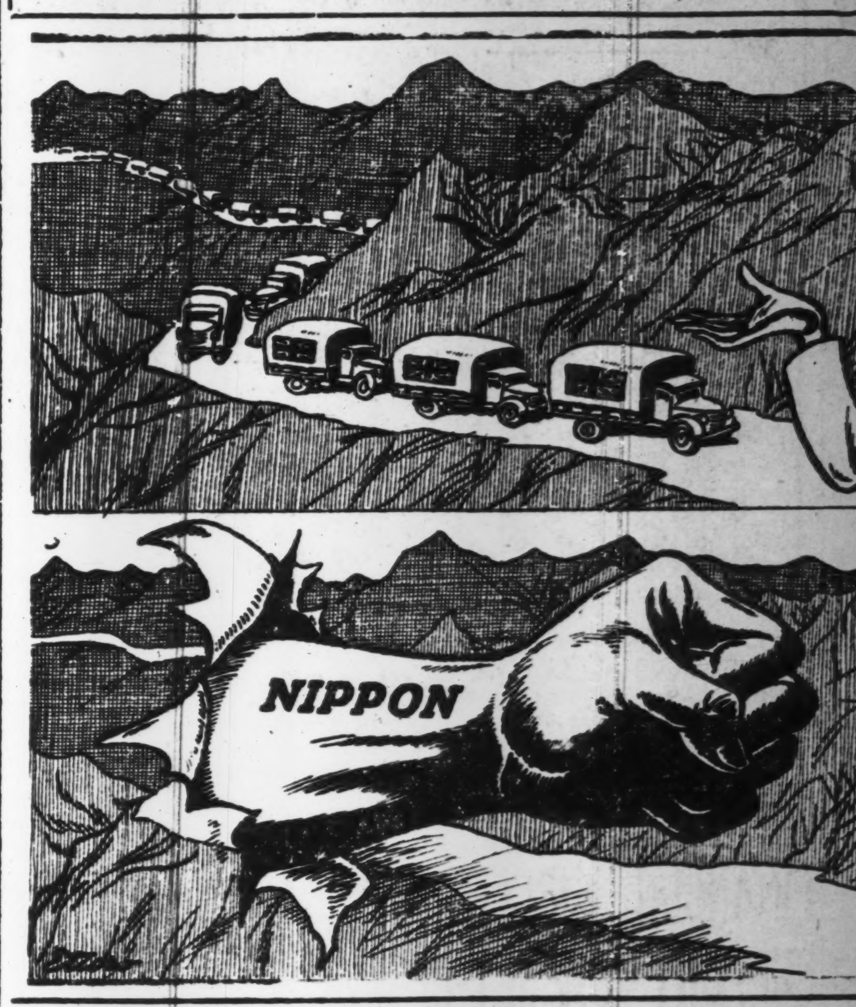
The Nihon Women's University was established in April, 1901. It was feared at first, that there would not be many students who would enroll but the results were beyond the fondest dreams of the sponsors for more than 500 girl students enrolled.

The principles under which the school were to give the women of Japan an equal opportunity for higher education, to break away from the medieval concept of the position of women in society and to develop fine womenhood.

After my graduation from the school, I was asked to teach in the department of domestic science, but in order to teach other people I realized that it was necessary for me to obtain an even greater knowledge on the subject. As the school was not in a financial position to pay for my expenses in study abroad, I again appealed to my father for some money. He consented after much hesitation as he had never, from the first, looked

(Continued on Page 3)

Two Scenes of Burma Road



FINEST SWORDS MADE BY NAGASONE KOTETSU

Craftsman's Products Highly Valued by Collectors

The swords or katana forged by swordsmith Kotetsu who is known by connoisseurs as Nagasone Kotetsu Nyudo Okisato have been attributed with supernatural qualities. It is stated that his swords could slice a metal piece made of bronze and that the men who received even a scratch from the keen blade of his sword were never able to recover from the wound.

In the first year of Teiryo (1584), it is stated, the swords made by Kotetsu and wielded by Inaba Iwami-no-kami Masayoshi killed the Tairo or Premier of the Tokugawa Government, Hotta Chikuzen-no-kami. It had been made to the special order of Inaba, and was of a length suitable for court use. Its blade was one foot nine inches long.

On the morning of the day of the assassination, Inaba was having breakfast, when an attendant surgeon paying him a visit was shown a weapon. The surgeon admired it, and expressed the opinion that no man could recover from a wound made by such a sword. Listening to this, Inaba smiled and said nothing.

Hotta Killed

Later, Inaba, who was in the Castle of Yedo sent a messenger for Hotta, the Tairo, asking him to come for a consultation. As soon as Hotta arrived in the room, Inaba walked up to him, and holding up the Premier's right arm, stabbed him in the side, the sword penetrating upwards and coming out of the body from the left shoulder.

Inaba also fell, as the unfortunate Tairo sank to the floor. Okubo Kaga-no-kami, rushing into the room, cut at Inaba, who cried out, "Do what you like" and continued holding the handle of his sword, the blade of which was up to the hilt in the Tairo's body. Then Toda Yamashiro-no-kami and Abe Bungo-no-kami rushed in, and all three set upon and slew Inaba Iwami-no-kami Masayoshi.

Now what was the cause of this tragic act? None other than the fact that the Tairo Hotta had become over-powerful in the Government of Tsunayoshi the Shogun. It was at Hotta's recommendation that Tsunayoshi was elected Shogun, but, as is the way of men, Hotta presumed upon his power. Many were those who would smile at his fall, and among them was Inaba.

Three Lords Assailed

Japanese history is full of acts similar to that of Inaba, who determined to sacrifice himself for the Shogun. It is related as evidence that the assassination was in no way due to any private concern, that the day before, Inaba paid a visit to the Tairo (of whom he was a relation), drank sake with him, and engaged in friendly talk. On the last day also, Inaba ordered many borrowed books to be returned to his teacher, Ito Zinsai, a Kyoto scholar of renown.

Mito Mitsukuni, of the famous Mito branch of the Tokugawa family, severely condemned the three lords for killing Inaba when he offered no resistance. Following this incident, the names of Kotetsu and Inaba became household words throughout Japan. Many stories, however, are told of this master craftman, Kotetsu

Cuts Bronze Giboshi

One autumnal evening, when the moon was high and bright, Kotetsu took a walk to Benkeibashi. Proud of his workmanship he compared the moon in her brilliancy with his swords in their sharpness. He drew his weapon and cut the bronze giboshi, the decoration on the bridge rail, to the depth of four inches, and then quickly returned home.

Kotetsu was born at Nagasone Mura, in Omi Province, and from this fact we obtain a clue to the lengthy name by which he is often indicated—Nagasone Kotetsu Nyudo Okisato. He served apprenticeship to an armor-maker, and having learned sword making from Yasutsuga, came up to Yedo and lived in Hanabatake, Uyeno.

Among his patrons were Inaba Iwami-no-kami, the lord of Mito, Tokugawa Mitsukuni, and the lord of Moriyama, another Tokugawa. Among the several hundred swordsmiths who have flourished since Keicho (at the end of the 16th century) Kotetsu ranks high in the estimation of the modern collector.

LITERARY CLASSICS OF ASIA

Jotting's

By DHAMMAPADA (1st Century B.C.)

THE WORLD

Do not follow the evil law! Do not live on in thoughtlessness! Do not follow false doctrine! Be not a friend of the world.

Rouse thyself! do not be idle! Follow the law of virtue! The virtuous rest in bliss in this world and in the next.

Look upon the world as you would on a bubble, look upon it as you would on a mirage: the king of death does not see him who thus looks down upon the world.

Come, look at this world, glittering like a royal chariot; the foolish are immersed in it, but the wise do not touch it.

He who formerly was reckless, and afterward became sober, brightens up this world, like the moon when freed from clouds.

He whose evil deeds are covered by good deeds brightens up this world, like the moon when freed from clouds.

This world is dark, few only can see here; a few only go to heaven, like birds escaped from the net.

The swans go on the path of the sun, they go miraculously through the ether; the wise are led out of this world, when they have conquered Mara and his train.

If a man has transgressed the one law, and speaks lies, and scoffs at another world, there is no evil he will not do.

The uncharitable do not go to the world of the gods; fools only do not praise liberality; a wise man rejoices in liberality, and through it becomes blessed in the other world.

Better than sovereignty over the earth, better than going to heaven, better than lordship over all worlds, is the reward of Sotapatti, the first step in holiness.

HAPPINESS

We live happily indeed, not hating those who hate us! Among men who hate us we dwell free from hatred!

We live happily indeed, free from ailments among the ailing! among men who are ailing let us dwell free from ailments!

We live happily indeed, free from greed among the greedy! among men who are greedy let us dwell free from greed!

We live happily indeed, though we call nothing our own! We shall be like the bright gods, feeding on happiness!

Victory breeds hatred, for the conquered is unhappy. He who has given up both victory and defeat, he, the contented, is happy.

There is no fire like passion; there is no losing throw like hatred; there is no pain like this body; there is no happiness than the rest.

Hunger is the worst of diseases, the elements of the body the greatest evil, if one knows this truly, that is Nirvana, the highest happiness.

GREATEST GIFT

Health is the greatest of gifts, contentedness the best riches; trust is the best of relationships, Nirvana the highest happiness.

He who has tasted the sweetness of solitude and tranquillity is free from fear and free from sin, while he tastes the sweetness of drinking in the law.

The sight of the elect is good, to live with him is always happiness; if a man does not see fools, he will be truly happy.

He who walks in the company of fools suffers a long way; company with fools, as with an enemy, is always painful; company with the wise is pleasure, like meeting with kinsfolk.

Therefore, one ought to follow the wise, the intelligent, the learned, the much enduring, the dutiful, the elect; one ought to follow such a good and wise man, as the moon follows the path of the stars.

ALLIES KEEP SILENT ON CORAL SEA BATTLE

British Navy Now Has Only Nine Capital Ships Left

That the crushing blow which the Japanese Navy has given the combined fleet of the United States, Britain and Australia is well attested by the fact that the talkative war-mongers of the enemy nations of Japan have lately grown very glum, and indisposed to talking. That is easily understandable inasmuch as through their folly they have reduced their navies to third-rate powers. The United States has now only a half dozen serviceable capital ships to guard her coastline, and Britain only nine capital ships, King George V., Duke of York, Rodney, Ramillies, Resolution, Revenge, Royal Sovereign, Malaya, and Renown, which must be divided among the North Sea, the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, the Indan Ocean, and the Pacific to protect the British Empire.

Agitated

Sir Keith Murdock of the Melbourne Herald in a state of great mental agitation over the irreparable defeat suffered by the combined American and British fleet in the Coral Sea Battle, inadvertently said: "We have had losses which are very difficult to be replaced immediately." In a way to warn his people against false optimism Sir Keith told them that the Japanese Naval Force against which the combined fleet of the United States and Britain had been pitted with all its might was only "a comparatively light Japanese Naval Force." The Australians would not be able to sleep too soundly because they now know they have yet to face a more dreadful attack.

The war-mongers of Washington and London, in fear that popular indignation may rise against them if they revealed the full extent of their loss, are doing all they can to suppress news of their naval defeat. They feed their people with false victory news, saying so many Japanese ships had been sunk.

Waits for Battle

Japan's naval victories in the War of Greater East Asia mainly have been scored only by the Japanese air arm, without aid of capital ships. The main Japanese fleet has long been waiting for a chance to test its real power.

The American navy whose spirit has been thoroughly crushed ever since the Pearl Harbor debacle, has been unable to launch a frontal attack against the Japanese fleet. But after the loss of two of America's best aircraft carriers, Saratoga and Lexington, there is no way for America but to make a grand recession from the Pacific stage.

It will be no use for America to try to build ships as long as she continues to lose them at such a frightful speed. No matter how large her iron output may be, it will not be sufficient to meet the constantly mounting iron demand. The San Francisco radio announced a few days ago that a convict in an Illinois jail suggested that jail bars and locks be contributed to the Government's scrap iron drive. Although the sheriff doubted the wisdom of the convict, the time may come when the United States Government will need jail bars and locks to build naval vessels.

False Statement

In anticipation of more defeats, President Roosevelt in his fireside chat on last Washington's Birthday, said to his people: "Let us talk with each other about things as they are today, and of things that we know they shall be in the future." Mr. Roosevelt continued: "We feel General Washington and his Continental Army faced with formidable odds and certain defeat at Valley Forge." To Mr. Roosevelt General Washington's words must be a source of great consolation in the face of a double defeat his navy and army have suffered in the Coral Sea and Corregidor.

Mr. Roosevelt, in the aforementioned fireside chat, also said: "Washington and the brave men who served with him knew that no man's life or fortune was secure without freedom and free institutions."

American people should not be

(Continued on Page 3)